THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1932—VOL. XXIV, NO. 192

** ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Ottawa Awaits the Dominions

World Bank Asks Gold Régime

Congress Again Tries Relief

Brazil Sees Sao Paulo Fall

Lindbergh Is Paid in Part

CANADA feels the approach of visitors from all the Dominions of the British Empire on business that is likely to affect definitely the commerce of the world. The Imperial Economic Conference, opening at Ottawa on July 21, will bring together not only varied commercial interests and opinions, but many races, languages, and costumes. The congress will be as interesting to look at as to listen to. Prime Minister R. B. Bennett gives out the agenda, which shows the Dominions will first attempt to establish their reciprocal tariff preferences and then their relations with the world outside their pale. And while the Dominions are doing this, the outside world will join in a common activity of its own—watching Ottawa.

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The World Bank at Basel, stimulated by the settling of German reparations, comes out in a striking declaration in favor of the gold standard for the world. The directors, representing 10 nationalities and 25 central banks, issue a unanimous opinion that the gold standard régime gives the greatest known assurance to world commerce and international financial operations. Nations considering forsaking the gold standard are seen as halting—England and others as going back to it. The financiers of all nations are pushed into their most serious occupation—thinking.

* * *

President Hoover vetoes the big relief bill, which would "bring far more distress than it would cure," and Congress, urged by him, gets busy on a new measure. Speaker Garner appears to drop his lost fight for a clause providing government loans to private individuals, and the new bill forms along lines acceptable to the White House. Congress knows now exactly what it can and should do and speeds up under the impetus of a sudden inspiration—to do it and adjourn.

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Brazil sees revolution succeed in Sao Paulo. But as the Government of the richest and most powerful Brazilian state yields, the federal army and navy forces are advancing from Rio de Janeiro to attack the rebels. In Peru the federal troops have taken the rebellious city of Trujillo and launched a land and sea attack against the strange-looking leaders, who shout their great love for the country—but who mostly arrived recently from Moscow.

* * *

The United States Senate rolls the beer barrel out the back door for the dozenth time. By vote of 50 to 25 a rider to the home loan bank bill legalizing 2.75 per cent beer—introduced as so many beer bills have been by Senator Hiram Bingham of Connecticut—is sent to lasting quiet in the Judiciary Committee. Thus ends a succession of assaults which, more than any other opposing thing, has delayed consideration of economic and constructive legislation. A constant characteristic of booze is its audacity—it finds nothing in human existence too important or too dear to be sidetracked.

* * *

The United States sees its conscience debt to Lindbergh paid in driblets. John H. Curtis, who hampered the hunt for the lost child, is sentenced to one year in jail and a $1000 fine. President Hoover signs a Congressional measure attaching penalties of a $5000 fine and 20 years in prison for using the mails to deliver a kidnaping threat. But, although Al Capone and some of his lieutenants are serving substantial terms, gang rule by criminals, which makes possible such incredible things as the Lindbergh outrage, is still uncurbed. Must America be defied again before truly it exerts itself—before relentlessly it stretches forth its fully correcting hand?

* * *

American adoption of a regular five-day working week would be one long step in a right direction. So Ethelbert Stewart, retired Commissioner of Labor Statistics, tells the University of Virginia Institute of Public Affairs. With a large employment decrease, 60 per cent of the persons now at work might on full time produce all the market demands. A machine age has brought a permanent problem, but not a catastrophe. The workers' future depends on how the problem is met—on the intelligence with which adjustment is made to a decreased working period and an increased leisure.

* * *

Canada's Welland Canal shows what it can do. The grain-carrier Ashcroft, 560 feet long and 60 feet wide, loaded with 360,000 bushels of wheat, is put through tidily and gives the big ditch a new record. The feat colors with promise the things to be expected when all the projected waterways along the St. Lawrence are in commission—when Canada and the United States participate jointly in a prosperity that will cling like barnacles to big bottoms when they come slipping along into new ports.

New Name Awaits Sianfu, If Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Nanking

IF THE Nationalist Government finally decides to make Sianfu (or Changan) in Shensi Province the capital of China, the name will be changed to "Si-king," meaning "western capital."

Peking meant "northern capital," until the Nationalists captured it and changed the name to Peiping, meaning "northern peace." Nanking, meaning "southern capital," became the seat of the central government in 1928. If the capital is removed again, a new name is expected to take the place of Nanking.

Rebels Name De Facto Head Of Sao Paulo

Brazilian Revolt Reported in Full Control of Rich Province

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, July 12 (AP)—Reports from Sao Paulo today said that Pedro de Tdo had resigned as Federal Governor of Sao Paulo Province and had been installed immediately as head of the revolutionary government there.

The federal structure was overthrown early today after a rebellion begun by two regiments of the state militia had acquired support from additional units.

Federal troops apparently were unsuccessful in efforts to put down the revolt. The commander-in-chief ordered an airplane squadron to fly over Sao Paulo today dropping pamphlets containing a government offer to arbitrate.

The rebels here claimed that every military garrison in the State was supporting their movement against the Vargas Government. A decree was issued closing the port of Santos, in Sao Paulo Province, the world's greatest coffee port, to all navigation.

Federals Retake City From Peruvian Rebels

LIMA, Peru, July 12 (AP)—Peruvian federal troops were in possession of the important northern city of Trujillo again today and Red Cross forces were organizing to clear away the devastation left by one of the bitterest battles in the history of Peruvian revolts.

The city was reoccupied yesterday, after the federal troops launched a fierce attack against the Communist rebels by land, sea and air.

Two persons who arrived by airplane from there last night said Trujillo was a sad spectacle. Rebels still hiding in private houses were keeping up a scattering fire on the federal troops entering the town.

REPORT SHOWS CITIES GET TINY BIT OF 'GAS' TAX

Only One Twenty-eighth of Sum Goes to Them for Streets

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Apropos of the much discussed question of whether the proceeds of state gasoline taxes are equitably distributed, the American Muncipal Association has prepared a report, showing that out of the tremendous amount of money collected only one twenty-eighth, during 1931, was returned to municipalities for street and road improvements.

The complaint is often made that cities do not, in general, receive a fair share of the tax receipts when it is taken into consideration how much money they have to spend on streets. In this connection, the report shows that "whereas 33.5 per cent of the state highway costs are paid by the gasoline tax, only 3.6 per cent of the municipal highway costs are paid by the gasoline tax, the difference falling to a great extent as a burden upon real estate.

"While it is true that the improvement of a street and highway may increase the value of urban property to a greater degree than it does that of rural property," the report adds, "still it might be difficult to justify the disproportionate distribution."

This, together with other detailed information concerning distribution and expenditure of gasoline taxes, is offered by the association for the use of state municipal leagues which have requested information concerning practices in other states. Incidentally, the report also furnishes ammunition for the use of those agencies which are strenuously opposing use of gasoline tax money for other purposes than highway maintenance.

"Municipalities and municipal officials are directly and vitally concerned with the problem of the distribution of the gasoline tax to localities," the report says. "Municipalities expended approximately $600,000,000 last year on streets and highways. Revenues from state-administered gasoline taxes during 1931 amounted to more than $500,000,000. Of this tremendous sum, municipalities received less than $20,000,000, about one-twenty-eighth of the total. Cities are beginning to question whether this distribution is entirely equitable."

Out of the grand total earning of state gasoline taxes during 1931 of $537,589,717, the disposition, as listed by the report, was as follows:

Collection and administration cost, $2,117,317; construction and maintenance of state highways, $354,017,281; construction and maintenance of local roads, $100,073,959; state and county road bond payments, $42,488,535; on city streets, $19,449,888, and for miscellaneous purposes, $19,442,737.

Congress Revises Relief Bill As Result of President's Veto

Leaders Say Another Will Be Passed by Both Houses by End of Week—Garner Evidently Not to Insist on Private Loans in New Measure

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 12—Congress today, following the veto of the Garner relief bill, yesterday, put its shoulder to the wheel in a new nonpartisan effort to speed relief legislation and adjournment.

With the President's veto message at hand, the House and Senate began a race to prepare a substitute along the lines which President Hoover indicated would be satisfactory to him. The political atmosphere that surrounded the controversy over the Garner-Wagner bill appeared to have been entirely dissipated.

The new bill, if it follows the proposals outlined by President Hoover in his veto message, will include the following:

1. A provision for $300,000,000 for loans to states through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the relief of destitution, to be allotted on the basis of need.

2. A provision for $122,000,000 for emergency highway construction, and an additional public works program of $202,000,000. The latter sum, the President asked, should be spent only after certification of the Secretary of the Treasury that the funds necessary are available and can be obtained without interference with the current financing operations of the Government.

3. A provision for expanding the resources of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for loans for self-liquidating projects.

Speaker John N. Garner gave no indication after the veto message was received that he would hold out for his insistence that this third provision include loans to private individuals. He made no trial at having the House pass the bill over the President's veto, but his forces immediately sent the bill back to the Ways and Means Committee for revision.

Representative Allen T. Treadway (R.) of Massachusetts, a member of the committee, predicted that a new measure could be reported out without delay, "provided no political ambitions are placed in the way."

Meanwhile Senator Robert F. Wagner (D.) of New York, originator of the Senate bill, was planning to turn a road bill now pending before the Senate into a comprehen-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

CITIZENS' PLAN TO PUT DETROIT ON FEET WINS

Budget Cuts and $20,000,000 Tax-Anticipation Bond Issue Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., July 12—Assurances came out of the regular meeting yesterday of the Common Council that the proposal of business men, bankers and industrialists to put the city on its financial feet would be accepted in the main, at least.

Mr. Ralph Stone, chairman of the Citizens Finance Committee, said that adoption of the five-year plan would give the city its first sense of ease for many months.

In a recent conference with Mayor Frank Murphy a plan was formulated to give equilibrium to the municipal budget of $72,600,000, which was admittedly off balance by $18,000,000 when it was adopted for the fiscal year which began July 1.

The Mayor agreed with the conferees that he would propose to the council a reduction of $7,000,000 in the budget. By salary reductions and other shifts it is expected to equalize expenditures and income.

A part of the plan suggested by the Mayor is to establish a five-day week for all city employees.

Industrialists, led by Mr. B. E. Hutchinson, secretary-treasurer of the Chrysler Corporation, assured the Mayor that manufacturers would undertake to promote the sale of $20,000,000 in tax-anticipation bonds. This, it was agreed, would provide the minimum of new funds necessary to carry the city through the fiscal year.

Permission to issue these bonds will be asked of the State Legislature in January. The bonds would mature in from one to five years, to be receivable one-fifth each year in payment of taxes. Meanwhile word has come out of the State House that neither Detroit nor any Michigan city needing financial assistance would be likely to receive much encouragement from the Legislature unless genuine economies were put into practice.

Many of the largest taxpayers of Detroit at the conference agreed with the Mayor that, in view of economies, they will pay their December installments in advance so that pay rolls and debt obligations due in July and August may be met without delay.

SENATE PUTS DEFINITE END TO BEER CRIES

Vote of 50 to 25 Sends Bank Bill Rider Back to Committee

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 12—The Senate yesterday wrote a clear-cut finis at the end of a beer clamor which, persistently revived a dozen times during the present session of Congress, has impeded constructive economic legislation and caused more delay and distraction than any other one element.

By an overwhelming vote of 50 to 25 it tossed the last beer move, in the form of a rider to the home loan bank bill, back to the Judiciary Committee and turned with a sigh of relief to the completion of vital legislation still pending. The rider, sponsored by Senator Hiram Bingham (R.) of Connecticut, would have legalized 2.75 per cent beer.

This definite action under the rules of the Senate shuts out any further attempts to revive the issue and means that legislators and spectators alike, thoroughly weary of the tedious beer arguments, will be permitted to devote all their time and attention to a final solution of the relief and reconstruction problems.

No Party Lines

The vote cut squarely across party lines, 26 Republicans and 24 Democrats joining to throw the rider out of the discussion on the home loan bill and bury it in the Judiciary Committee where it will unquestionably remain after the session has adjourned. Opposed to the motion to refer it to committee were 14 Republicans and 11 Democrats.

The fact that 24 Democrats voted to shelve the beer proposition whereas only 11 favored keeping it in the home loan bill, and this despite the dripping wet stand taken by the Democratic convention, very materially strengthened a growing conviction in political circles here that the Democratic Party is far from being as unanimously wet as the party plank would indicate.

It is being said in the lobbies of both houses that the wet plank adopted at the convention was the result, not of the conviction of the vast majority of the delegates, but rather of a momentary hysteria which is already being regretted on many sides. And even some wets concede that the uncompromising nature of that wet plank is going to seriously jeopardize Democratic chances this fall in Tennessee, Alabama, Missouri, Oklahoma and other border and southwestern states.

Had Been Expected

Speaking for the dry organizations, Mr. Edwin C. Dinwiddie, chairman of the National Prohibition Board of Strategy, declared that the results of the vote had been expected by the drys and that it indicated only that Senator Bingham was "willing to lead his friends once more to the slaughter" for the sake of his own political ambitions in Connecticut. He pointed out that it served to repudiate once more the exaggerated claims of wets as to their rapidly increasing strength in Congress and did the wets themselves no good.

The final day of debate on the beer question was opened by Senator Bingham with a repetition of his usual argument that beer with even a 4 per cent alcoholic content is not intoxicating, and with a taunt flung at the Democrats across the aisle "for repudiating their party plank."

The point regarding intoxication was answered by Senator Morris Sheppard (D.) of Texas, who pointed out that, although a man might still be able to walk and talk after consuming a reasonable quantity of 4 per cent beer, he would not be in sufficiently effective control of all his faculties to warrant driving an automobile or otherwise partaking in the activities of the modern industrialized civilization.

MACHINERY AGE IS BLAMED FOR JOBS SCARCITY

Universal Five-Day Week to Take Up Slack Declared Way Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 12—Three notable statements were made yesterday during the round tables on economic recovery and unemployment at the University of Virginia Institute of Public Affairs.

Direct government stimulus to business through bond issues to finance public works, and a fund of $500,000,000 to rediscount mortgages on homes, will make for economic recovery, which cannot be achieved through extension of government credit to railroads, banks and industry, declared Mr. Paul Mazur, partner in Lehman Brothers, New York investment banking firm.

Unemployment will be a permanent problem unless drastic methods of relieving it, such as adoption of the five-day week for industry, are established throughout the nation, and no mere efforts to "find a job for the jobless" will meet the present situation, it was asserted by Mr. Ethelbert Stewart, recently retired commissioner of labor statistics of the Department of Labor.

The so-called bonus expeditionary force of veterans to Washington is the expression not primarily of desire for payment of the bonus certificates, but a widespread demand among the unemployed that Congress should do something "for the relief of the needy people of America," stated Mr. Doak E. Carter, "chief of staff" of the bonus expeditionary force. On causes and remedies for the economic recession, these three speakers aroused the most animated discussion.

Says Remedy Is at Home

Mr. Mazur contended that the nation contains within itself sufficient resources to guarantee recovery independent of the international situation, if the Government will take certain steps to stimulate business. He deplored the emphasis placed by the Administration on balancing the budget, and predicted that this cannot be done until business recovery sets in to increase federal revenues.

Mr. Mazur's program for government action to stimulate business featured three points:

Appropriation of $500,000,000 from Government, Federal Reserve or Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds for the purpose of rediscount-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 8)

Gov. Roosevelt, In Tow of Launch, Again Puts to Sea

MORRIS COVE, Conn., July 12 (AP)—A strong wind that roughened Long Island Sound this morning forced Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt to accept a tow for his yawl as it left this cove to continue his vacation sail along the New England coast.

The resumption of his trip with his sons was delayed by the wind until 10:15 a. m. (eastern daylight time) when the New Haven Yacht Club's power launch towed the Myth II out into the Sound after being tied up here over night.

Although the Democratic presidential candidate hoped to reach Newport, R. I., by nightfall, indications were that the choppy water might necessitate an earlier stop and that West Watch Hill would be his haven for the second night of his journey.

The Sound was getting rougher as the yawl, followed by a press boat and one carrying some of the Governor's lieutenants, passed along the Connecticut shore. New London, near the eastern boundary of the State, was expected to be reached by 1:30 or 2 p. m.

Last night, after bringing his two-masted ship to an anchorage off the New Haven Yacht Club, Governor Roosevelt, the Democratic presidential nominee, conferred with Mr. Edward J. Flynn and Mr. Joseph F. Kennedy, two of the leaders in the campaign to seat him in the White House.

Students Defend Japanese Policy

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, July 12—Members of the Lytton commission had their first interview since their arrival in Japan today with Count Yasuya Uchida, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Robert Haas, the commission's chief secretary, told the press that the conference was entirely secret, the commission planning to leave for Peiping during the week-end.

The American member of the commission, Maj.-Gen. Frank R. McCoy, received 21 representatives of the Students Patriotic League, who delivered a memorandum stressing Japan's determination to defend the Empire's position in Manchuria, asserting, "A single flaw in the Manchurian settlement might lead to a world war." General McCoy replied that the commission is now exchanging views with the Japanese Government and hoped to submit a report to the League Council around Sept. 15.

General and Mrs. McCoy will be guests at a luncheon tendered by Prince and Princess Kanin tomorrow at which the Prince will thank General McCoy for his services in heading American relief following the earthquake in 1932.

Police heavily guarded the Imperial Hotel all day following refusal of the students to leave the lobby until they were received by some member of the commission.

Nonskid Horseshoe Favored in Germany

Special from Monitor Bureau

Berlin

IF GERMAN societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals have their way the art of the blacksmith will become a thing of the past. The societies are advocating rubber shoes for horses, instead of the usual iron shoes now in general use. It is contended that, apart from the fact that they are much more comfortable for the horse, rubber shoes are also cheaper, last longer, and prevent horses from falling on slippery asphalt.

World Bankers Welcome End Of Reparation

Basel Manifesto Urges Action to Complete Lausanne's Task

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

BASEL, Switz., July 12—Aware of its enlarged activities the Bank for International Settlements received the news of the end of reparations with cheers and immediately issued a striking manifesto urging completion of the tasks begun at Lausanne.

The directors at their regular monthly meeting marked the bank's emancipation from the restrictive task of a clearing house for tribute transfers by inferentially calling upon the United States to take action upon war debts and registering Britain's intention to return to the gold standard as soon as possible.

Sitting under the guidance of two representative American financiers the directors state: "To permit the mechanism of the international balance of payments to function once more it is necessary to complete the Lausanne solution of reparations by finding an equally satisfactory solution for the war debts problem."

Factors in Stability

The following points in the world's road back to financial stability were outlined:

First, restoration of the gold standard since that standard "is best fitted to assure the free movement of world commerce and international finance."

Second, to render return to gold possible, preliminary internal stability must be achieved by the means of international coöperation as well as domestic measures.

Third, but to achieve this stability governments must act, by freeing the interchange of merchandise now restricted, by solving the war debt problem, by internal budgetary and financial reform.

Fourth, the Bank for International Settlements will be at the service of national banks to assist them when the fundamental reforms mentioned above have progressed far enough.

Fifth, the Bank for International Settlements agrees with the majority of the League of Nations gold delegation, which in its June report advocated the early return to gold.

Contribution to Recovery

This manifesto, which has the spokesmen of the Bank of England and the Bank of Japan as signatories, as well as American financiers and a full representation of continental Europe, marks the Basel institution's contribution to the rapid movement of recovery now under way.

In technical fields the World Bank is equally prepared to contribute. Today begin conversations in Basel under the bank's auspices between its representatives and delegates from German banks to arrange for the payment of service charges on the Dawes and Young plan loans as decided at Lausanne.

Furthermore, when the moment arrives the bank will be ready to float the bond issue of 3,000,000,000 marks specified at Lausanne as Germany's contribution to European recovery. The bank will also participate in preparing for the economic and financial conference and work of the committee for rehabilitation of eastern and central Europe.

If the European reconstruction fund ever lives up to its name and the great capital resources materialize, Basel will indeed become a potent center. The meeting renewed credits to Austria, Hungary and Yugoslavia, all terminating in July, and decided to omit the August session.

THE MONITOR INDEX

TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1932

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 11
News of Sports—Page 6
Financial News—Pages 12 and 13

FEATURES

Events Tonight 2
Radio Programs 7
Women's Enterprises and Activities 8
The Home Forum 9
Divine Science Versus the Senses [With Czech Translation]
Educational 10
Weekly Radio Column 11
Chess 11
Daily Features 15
Editorials 16

THINGS PRESENT

One of our readers today comments thoughtfully on the matter of returning purchases to department stores. There is generally something good in the Letters to the Monitor on the back page.

Do you seem to have trouble in enunciating "clock clicked," "wood duck," "loved darkness," etc? A little helpful advice on what to do with explosive consonants when they come in pairs is contained in "Better Speech for Busy People" on the Educational page.

Peruse the "All Nature" feature today and be able to explain to your friends how a frog changes color.

AND THINGS TO COME

If a meeting date were to be changed from Aug. 4 to Aug. 11, would you say the date had been "advanced"? And do you know the difference between a "fort" and a "fortress"? See tomorrow's Word a Day.

Wednesday, of course, brings the weekly Fashions and Dressmaking page. Also, among the other good things, there will be the Aviation column, "Watching the World Go By," and Mr. Scroggins.

BRITISH OPEN WORLD TRADE PARLEY MOVE

United States Included in Invitations to Be Issued Through League

MacDONALD DENIES SECRET AGREEMENT

Washington Opinion Mollified by London's Qualification About Lausanne

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 12—The British Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, announced in the House of Commons today that immediate steps are being taken to call together a world economic and financial conference to which the United States will be invited.

Invitations are to be sent out through the League of Nations, but Mr. MacDonald said he did not favor a meeting at Geneva. Whatever was the meeting place decided upon, there must necessarily be a political background to this conference, Mr. MacDonald continued, for Europe had to solve something besides its economic problems. It had to bring back Germany to its rightful position of equality among the nations and establish an atmosphere of international good will.

Mr. MacDonald explained in detail to a crowded and upon the whole appreciative House of Commons what had been accomplished at Lausanne. He denied altogether that there had been any understanding independent of the text of the treaty except so far that—as he had already stated at Lausanne—he had undertaken that if the plan agreed to by the Lausanne Conference should fail then another conference would follow.

This, Mr. MacDonald said, was because if the settlement they had built up could not be worked into a world framework, then instead of letting Germany fall back upon the suspended Young plan it would be necessary to take up the question again to see whether some other solution could be found.

The British spokesman declared his own conviction that the Lausanne plan would succeed. He also expressed appreciation of the position in which the United States had found itself. "I want to say quite clearly," he continued, "that no one has any right to blame America for taking up the attitude it has done. Had we all acted together, our work would have been greatly simplified, but America felt it had to be consistent to its position throughout, and although America has never uttered a pledge so far as I know nor in any way indicated how it is prepared to meet us, I for one believe there is no nation in the world more ready to lend a hand in straightening out the entanglements and troubles with which we are surmounted than is America and her people." This statement was warmly cheered.

Mr. MacDonald emphasized throughout his speech the necessity for making a clean cut with the past and claimed this had been successfully accomplished at Lausanne. He in no way minimized the gravity of the situation that remains, but looked forward hopefully to the future, now that the dead wood of reparations has been removed.

Debt Reduction Attack Stiffened by Rumors Of Secret Agreement

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 12 — Congressional sentiment against reduction of European war debts has definitely hardened in the last 48 hours. Momentarily, at least, the only members of House or Senate who are taking a part in the public discussion are those who oppose relaxation in the terms of the funding agreements between European debtors and the United States.

The Administration does not wish to have the matter become a controversial issue in the presidential campaign and accordingly is doing its utmost to put it in the background. On the other hand the statement by Mr. Neville Chamberlain, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons, that Lausanne delegates discussed the new agreement with "representatives of the United States" is rousing a new furor in Congress.

Though the vague reference probably does not add anything to the situation not already known, senatorial opponents of debt cancellation are bound to use it to emphasize their point.

Senators are aroused by the so-called "secret agreement," or gentlemen's understanding, to the effect that the whole Lausanne agreement is made conditional on further debt reduction by the United States. They argue that the burden of the European accord would be put on America by this agreement. They are alarmed by a hint that the Administration had any part in this agreement.

Senate feelings were somewhat mollified by the report from London that the British authorities had qualified the Chamberlain declaration regarding American "participation" in the Lausanne agreement. A regular scheduled conference of President Hoover with the press was called off at the last minute, following word of the British modification. In the same way, no further comment was forthcoming from the Department of State.

After Reparations Come Debts

* * *

European Allies Talk Common Front In Presenting Revision to Washington

* * *

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Special European Correspondence

The question is being asked how the European countries, now that they have reached an agreement on reparations, will present their case to the United States. Should they do so separately or together? Should each of them begin negotiations on its own behalf or should all of them present a common front?

It was suggested that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald might renew his experiment of personal conversations with the American President. Should this suggestion fructify, it would be desirable that he should act not as the Prime Minister of Great Britain but as the president of the Lausanne Conference.

Any appearance of seeking single and specially advantageous accords would be looked at askance by some of the continental countries. Already irritation has been produced by the reports that in any debt revision there will be favored nations—a sort of scale which will mark the different degrees of esteem in which European countries are held by the United States.

The virtual disappearance of reparations implies, for the European countries, a revision of European debts to America. For it must be regarded as a fact of real importance that the European debtors paid America out of the sums which came to them from Germany.

* * *

At first there was a tendency—which was indeed at one time a resolve—to make any reduction of reparations contingent on a corresponding reduction of debts. But after reflection it was seen that no such arrangement could be made, because the United States declined to participate in the Lausanne Conference, and refused to recognize a connection between debts and reparations, and, moreover, showed no disposition to think of cancellation as practical politics.

It was then deemed advisable for Europe to settle its own affairs without regard to America, in the hope that, after the settlement, America would consent to discuss the changed circumstances.

Nor should a European liquidation be confined to reparations. It should deal with the economic organization of Europe. It should take into account material and moral disarmament. Then Europe would be in a position to turn to the United States and ask for concessions.

But how? M. Stephane Lauzanne, the well-known French journalist, foresees that America will invite the various countries to appear one by one before the appropriate commission at Washington, and be judged according to their merits and their resources.

Against this method he protests. He argues that instead of British, Belgian, Italian, and French representatives pleading their separate affairs, they should express the desire to make a common explanation in view of similar treatment, and to

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1)

Tom Passes Larry; Larry Passes Dave; But Tom, Larry and Dave Never Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WENATCHEE, Wash. — Three brothers, Tom, Larry and Dave Grant, together are rounding out 100 years of continuous service as railroad men, and although each has engineering duties on the Great Northern run from Seattle to Wenatchee, all three have not been together for more than a quarter of a century because of the peculiar timing of schedules under which they pull their trains.

Tom and Larry live in Seattle, and pull passenger trains from that city to Wenatchee; nearly every other day Larry takes No. 5 out of here at 12:50 p. m. and somewhere between here and Leavenworth he passes Tom with his train from Seattle due here at 1:55 p. m. And the next morning Tom gets back to Seattle with another train just a few hours before Larry bring his No. 2 back to Wenatchee.

Dave is engineer on a mixed local running on the Mansfield branch of the same railroad not far from Wenatchee. On certain days he and Tom are together in Wenatchee; other days he can visit here a few hours with Larry. Then there are days when Larry and Tom spend a few hours together at Seattle—but never, Tom, Larry and Dave together.

"And that's why the three of us haven't a photograph together," Dave apologized.

Tom's seniority dates back to 1896. In 1900 he was promoted from fireman to engineer. Larry started railroading in 1898, and became an engineer in 1903. Dave started in 1902 and ran his first engine in 1906. They said they believe they are the only three brothers in the United States with such a record for all three have served since those years continuously.

PROF. FRANKFURTER DECLINES JUDGESHIP

Prof. Felix Frankfurter of the Harvard Law School today informed Gov. Joseph B. Ely that he would be unable to accept the position of justice in the Supreme Judicial Court. He said that he had other responsibilities of law as a teacher.

"As against the opportunities for immediate achievement on the bench, the long term effects of legal education make their claim," Professor Frankfurter wrote in part: "The future direction of bar and bench will be determined by the quality of our law schools. The fabric of law, particularly our public law, must be designed chiefly by the law schools. This work must go forward."

Governor Ely announced that he would try to make another appointment tomorrow.

HOOVER SEEKS TO REORGANIZE FINANCE BOARD

Urges Congress to Make Provision for Heavier Duties of Future

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 12—Congress was asked by President Hoover yesterday to authorize a reorganization of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to relieve what has become a heavy burden on ex officio members with other important functions to perform.

Meanwhile, the Senate voted to subject the operations of the corporation to the scrutiny of a group of five senators, headed by Senator James Couzens (R.) of Michigan, until next January when the group will report to the Senate anything it deems suitable regarding the corporation.

The President's request, made in a special message to Congress, would remedy what defects experience has revealed in the present set-up of the organization so that it will be in smooth working order when the additional burden of administering relief loans is added within a few days.

Similarly, the Senate action is a recognition of the rapidly mounting importance of this super-finance organization which will, on passage of the relief bill, find itself entrusted with the disbursement of nearly $4,000,000,000 for reconstruction and relief loans.

Would Relieve Meyer

The President asked Congress to revise Section 3 of the act providing for the set-up of the directorate to increase the number of directors from seven to eight and to make the Secretary of the Treasury or his alternate, the Undersecretary, the only ex officio member.

This would relieve Mr. Eugene Meyer, governor of the Federal Reserve Board, and Mr. Paul Bestor, federal farm loan commissioner, from ex officio membership on a board which has now become a full-time job in addition to their regular work. The heavy strain on these two men from double work was the reason Mr. Hoover gave for asking the change.

The Senate action in setting up a supervisory committee was proposed by Senator Couzens as a substitute for a previous motion by Senator George W. Norris (R.) of Nebraska, to require the corporation to make public all its transactions to date. Senator Couzens believed such full publicity might be harmful to banking and other financial institutions and proposed instead that a continuing group of the Senate watch its operations and then report to the Senate only what it deemed advisable in the public interest.

The duty of the committee, under the resolution, will be to determine whether its loans are made "in accordance with law and upon adequate security." Besides Senator Couzens, it will consist of Senator Phillips Lee Goldsborough (R.) of Maryland and Senator Frederic C. Walcott (R.) of Connecticut, Senator Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia and Senator Duncan U. Fletcher (D.) of Florida.

The text of President Hoover's message follows:

The President's Proposal

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Section 3 of the act creating the Reconstruction Finance Corporation provides:

The management of the corporation shall be vested in a board of directors consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury or, in his absence, the Undersecretary of the Treasury, the governor of the Federal Reserve Board, and the Farm Loan Commissioner, who shall be members ex officio, and four other persons appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Of the seven members of the board of directors not more than four shall be members of any one political party and not more than one shall be appointed from any one Federal Reserve District.

The extraordinary heavy burdens placed upon the directors of the corporation during the last few months have resulted in the overwork, especially of the ex officio members. It has within the past few days arrived at a point where there is danger of a physical breakdown among the ex officio members in their endeavor to carry dual duties.

I therefore recommend to the Congress an amendment to the act which would eliminate the Governor of the Federal Reserve Board and the Farm Loan Commissioner members ex officio when successors shall have been appointed. It is important that the Secretary of the Treasury shall remain as an ex officio member and under the provision for the Undersecretary to act as an alternate it offers the necessary relief. It is desirable that the Treasury should maintain its intimate association with the corporation because of the great financial problems involved in government issues.

In order that the operations of the corporation may be conducted with certainty and public confidence, both as to its non-partisan character and its personnel, I recommend that the number of the board be increased to eight, of whom not more than four shall belong to any one political party.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Wednesday, probably followed by showers Wednesday night; warmer Wednesday; moderate westerly wind.

Maine: Fair tonight and Wednesday; showers Wednesday night or Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Generally fair tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness and somewhat warmer, followed by showers.

New Hampshire and Massachusetts: Fair tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy; slightly warmer in interior; showers Wednesday night.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Wednesday; slightly warmer in interior Wednesday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northwest winds becoming southerly Wednesday, and fair weather tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	70	90	Montreal	64	70
Bismarck	66	96	Nantucket	68	78
Boston	68	86	New Orleans	80	90
Buffalo	66	72	New York	70	84
Calgary	44	68	Norfolk, Va.	74	94
Charleston	84	94	North Platte	72	96
Chicago	64	72	Philadelphia	72	88
Cincinnati	68	86	Phoenix, Ariz.	84	106
Denver	66	88	Pittsburgh	66	78
Eastport, Me.	66	66	Portland, Me.	68	82
Hatteras	80	86	Raleigh	74	94
Honolulu, T.H. 7p.m. July 11	80	80	St. Louis	74	88
	78		St. Paul	72	84
Helena, Mont.	50	64	Salt Lake City	70	84
Huron, S. D.	80	82	San Francisco	54	66
Jacksonville	78	92	SantaFe, N.M.	58	72
Kansas City	76	88	Seattle	52	64
Key West	84	90	Tampa	80	94
Los Angeles	62	76	Washington	70	90
Memphis	78	92	Wichita, Kan.	74	94
Miami, Fla.	86	88	Williston, N.D.	60	78

A—9 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, July 11.
B—Maximum July 10.

High Tides at Boston
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
Tuesday, 7 p. m.; Wednesday, 7:33 a. m.
Height of tides, 10.2 feet, 8.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:50 p. m.

LINNELL RETIRES

Just before retiring from the office of first deputy in the State Department of Insurance, after a service of 40 years in the department, Mr. Arthur E. Linnell yesterday indorsed the principles of the state fund for compulsory automobile insurance as advocated by Mr. Frank A. Goodwin, chairman of the Boston Finance Commission. Mr. Linnell has been first deputy since 1918. He entered the department as a clerk. His friends tendered a dinner to him last night.

On the Esplanade

8:30 P. M.

Coronation March from "The Prophet" ..... Meyerbeer
Overture, "The Merry Wives of Windsor" ..... Nicolai
Waltz No. 15 ..... Brahms-Gericke
From the "Nutcracker" Suite ..... Tchaikovsky
First Movement, Symphony in B Minor, "Unfinished" ..... Schubert
Allegro Moderato
"Country Gardens" ..... Grainger
"Humoresque" ..... Dvořák
Second Hungarian Rhapsody ..... Lisst

EVENTS TONIGHT

Carillon recital by M. Kamiel Lefevre, St. Stephen's Church, Cohasset, 8:30. Program as follows:
Benvenuto Cellini ..... Diaz
Come Back to Erin ..... Claribel
The Missing Boat ..... Old Welsh Folk Song
Mon bonheur le voila ..... Leriche
Rondo, from the First Sonata ..... Nicolai
Gondellied ..... Mendelssohn
Elegie ..... Massenet
Poeme ..... Zdenka Fibich
Serenade ..... Schubert
Consolation ..... Mendelssohn

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Das Lied Ist Aus," German film. Continuous from 1 to 11.

EVENTS TOMORROW

"Daniel Webster Day," celebrated by Marshfield citizens; Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, Governor Joseph B. Ely and Governor John G. Winant, chief speakers; home of Mrs. Fletcher Webster open to public; program activities all day.

Fair, Hamilton Christ Church, all day, followed by cabaret and dance in evening, Hamilton.

Children's Museum of Boston: Motion picture lecture, "Harvesters of the Deep," 2 and 3; field trip, Museum League Games, other activities; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5.

Opening of rose garden, "Forty Steps," estate of Mrs. Charles Hammond Gibson, to north and south shore garden clubs, Nahant, 4 to 9 p. m., through Saturday.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Greek and Roman Art, Miss Maginnis, 11.

Boston Rotary Club: Luncheon meeting, Mr. Frederick N. Blodgett, speaker, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Mondays from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock.
Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets, Copley Square—Annual summer exhibition of paintings and sculptures. Through July and August.
Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—Summer exhibition.
Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Summer exhibition of prints and lithographs.
Goodman-Walker Gallery, 607 Boylston Street—Summer exhibition.
Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Summer exhibition.
Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Nineteenth century American paintings from Doughty to Twachtman.
Doll & Richards, 132 Newbury Street—Summer exhibitions.
Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance postpaid to all countries: One Year, $8.00; six months $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

She Works With Infinite Pains

© W. von D. Kunowski-The Christian Science Monitor
MME. MARIANNE VON ALLESCHE

WOMAN SAVES ANCIENT TRADE FOR GERMANS

Revives Glass Workers' Business From Its Post-War Slump

Thirty years ago in the Thuringian Forest and also in Werretal there was plenty of work for the glass makers because everyone who went to the country fairs wanted a little white, blown-glass animal for a souvenir; a deer or a spotted dog, or a small, eager cat, and such things could be bought for 1 or 2 pennies in the market stalls.

But, as such things go, the demand somehow faded, and after the war the glass workers in Lauscha and the other places had no need to blow deer and spotted dogs and small, eager cats, because no one seemed to want them.

The German Government was dismayed. And that brings us to Marianne von Allesch, whose exhibits with the American Union of Decorative Artists and Craftsmen are well known.

After the war Madame von Allesch had a studio in Berlin. She had long known the art of glass blowing, and a knowledge of the decorative arts which made her a well-known designer of beautiful rooms. Bierdermeier furniture was coming back into style, and the German Government asked Madame von Allesch if she would be able to do something about restoring the art of the Lauscha glass blowers to a profitable standard.

When you find her in New York nowadays, you find a slim, rather small, very intense person, with an obvious talent for buckling down to a hard job and making a go of it. In the Thuringian Forest many people would tell you that she saved lives because she helped craftsmen back to a way to use their craft when it had all but been doomed.

If it is true that nations get to know one another best through exchanging facts and impressions concerning the things that make the lives of their people, there is something to make a bond of interest between the people of the Thuringian Forest, who blow glass and have, in turn, communicated their knowledge by model to young people experimenting with the craft in the United States.

Types of glass blown here may be variations upon a theme, but it is not at all impossible that in Marianne von Allesch we have another Leopold Blaschka, who lived 50 years ago in Dresden. You will remember Miss Eleanor Early's story in her "And This Is Boston," that Blaschka was a Bohemian artist who was also a glass modeler. He could pattern glass in the most intricate way, and so charmingly that people all over the world knew of him.

At that time Harvard botanical students had to study plants from models of wax and papier-maché, crude, sticky and highly unsatisfactory.

Professor Goodale was head of the department of botany then. He said one day to his class, "I am going to see if Herr Blaschka will make us some glass models," and away he went, though there were people who would have laughed at him for any such idea, considering that any museum in the world would have been glad to give the Blaschka any price he asked, but he would have refused, having his own work.

Herr Blaschka was very busy when Professor Goodale got there. Besides, he said, he did not know anything about botany. The professor argued, but Herr Blaschka held fast. And just as the professor was leaving he stopped to admire some beautiful flowers, very rare, doubtless very expensive.

"My!" said the professor, "but you are fortunate to have a conservatory."

"I haven't," said Herr Blaschka. "Those are glass."

There is more to the story, but Herr Blaschka later sent over his son to Harvard, and when he went back he took specimens which he and his father copied in glass. And those are the glass flowers of Harvard University.

STYLE FAIR SHOWS FEMININE FOOTWEAR

Wine-tone suede shoes will be one of the most popular styles of women's shoes this fall, shoe buyers from all over the world were told at the thirteenth annual Boston Shoe Fair which opened at the Hotel Statler yesterday. Hundreds of typical samples of feminine footwear were shown to the buyers today, and of all the styles the suede seemed to convince the dealers that it would be a "best seller."

For evening wear, a sandal surfaced shoe with a combination of gold and silver kid was displayed. Trimmed pumps with Oxford ties and strapped patterns were also exhibited as destined to be popular models this year. More than 125 exhibits of various styled shoes were shown to about 3000 shoe manufacturers, dealers and buyers. Yesterday the latter group were taken on a harbor sail to Pemberton.

ICE-COOLED COACH TRIED OUT ON B. & M.

Cooled by ice to a temperature 12 to 20 degrees below the summer heat out-of-doors, a new passenger coach was placed in commuting service on the Boston & Maine railroad yesterday. The car is an experimental innovation and is said to be an improvement over an air-conditioned coach that the railroad tried out last year on through-train runs.

For two weeks, the iced car will be used between Boston and North Shore points. It will then be shifted to other runs. The experiment is being made in an effort to find a system of cooling passenger coaches that can be operated within the range of practicable costs. The ice is carried in bunkers beneath the car and water sprayed over the ice is pumped to concealed radiators inside the coach. Fans circulate the air, without drafts, and a slight positive air pressure keeps dirt and dust from the interior.

Coercion Charge Is Denied by Hull

Denial that he entered into conspiracy to hamper investigation of sale of Medford Trust Company stock was made yesterday by John C. Hull, director of the security division of the State Public Utilities Department, who took the stand in his own defense. Hull and Edwin T. McKnight, ex-president of the Medford Trust Company, are charged with conspiring to coerce Silas F. Waite, investigator of the securities division, to desist from investigation of William J. Wardwell & Co., which was selling stock of the trust company.

The alleged conspiracy, said to have been entered into at the request of McKnight in 1930 to avoid a run on his bank, was emphatically denied by Hull before Judge Edward F. Hanify in a jury-waived session of the Suffolk Superior Court. Declaring that McKnight's plea to him was to do nothing that would precipitate a run, Hull said he had never received an improper suggestion from the former bank president.

He had never met Wardwell, he said, before last Tuesday in court, but when Wardwell had wished to resign his stock broker's registration in 1930, he had refused because there were complaints pending. The prosecution declined to question Hull.

BOSTON IMPORTS DROP

Value of imports at Boston, for immediate consumption, during the week ending July 9, the first full week in the new federal fiscal year, was $712,079, according to Mr. W. W. Lufkin, collector of customs. Imports for warehouse were valued at $115,528. The previous week's figures were $1,175,399 and $118,982, respectively.

Tongs of Chinatown United By Necessities of Relief

Half of Funds Sent to War-Torn Chapei, Remainder Helps New York's Needy

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The tongs of New York's Chinatown are at peace. Not since the feud flags of the On Leongs and the Hip Sings were raised in America has accord been so sustained.

Two things have united the denizens of the little city of Orientals in the ways of amity, and no more dramatic story is offered by any of the nationalities in the American melting pot than by these Chinese of Manhattan—and of all of America's Chinatowns—who, since last January, have contributed millions of dollars in dues and organization fines to a fund to help their own people.

The first of the things which made factions forget they were at war was the threat to the solidarity of the homeland. War and civil unrest were rife in China and its political and economic integrity hung in the balance.

The second instrumentality to the tong truce was the financial stress which since 1931 has thrown more than 4000 Chinese in the metropolitan districts of New York out of work.

Funds over and above tong organization work and salaries were divided equally between these needs so well calculated to merge the differences of a people. Fifty per cent went to China for relief work in the Chapei districts of Shanghai, laid waste by the battles with the Japanese forces; 50 per cent to the Chinese needy in America, and so adequate was the latter that no Chinese has appeared in Occidental relief stations.

The Hip Sing Tong and the On Leong Tong take care of their own and if a Chinese is a tong outcast, he goes to Mon Hing, who has a grocery at Pell and Doyers Streets, and whose chain of Chinese restaurants is scattered throughout the city. Mon Hing pays dues to no tong, and when there is a dispute, he goes to the Occidental courts instead of the tong council. That is, he mentions it to Tom Cassidy, veteran patrolman who has been in Chinatown for 20 years and whose rulings have the strongest kind of Occidental tinge.

When an uptown emergency relief organization opened a station in Doyers Street last winter, it was patronized only by the people of the Bowery, of which Chinatown is part of the southern fringe. No Oriental appeared.

Symbolizing that the tongs today are working for a common end, they have joined headquarters in the room on the top floor of No. 16 Mott Street labeled with Chinese characters that mean "The Patriotic League of Chinese." Here is found the final argument that it is a coöperative move in earnest, for the contributions of the tongs are received by Eddie Gong, one-time secretary of the Hip Sings, but now head of the league, in quarters that were once the undisputed territory of the On Leongs.

New Shoal Found On Georges Bank

Discovery of an uncharted shoal on Georges Bank, about 120 miles southeast of Boston, was reported today by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, which is engaged in an extensive recharting of the vast expanse of water from Cape Cod to Nova Scotia. This shoal has a minimum depth of 3¾ fathoms (about 22 feet) at mean low water, and is described as a narrow ridge, 1.2 miles long, with depths ranging from 3¾ to 6 fathoms.

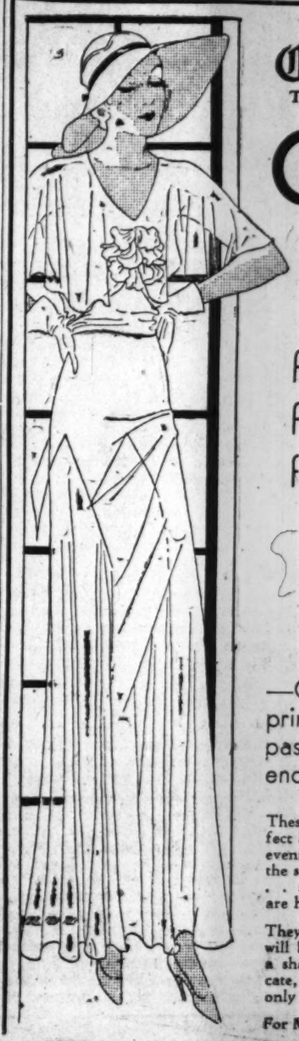
The shoal is in latitude 41.23 north and longitude 68.11 west. Its southeastern edge is five-tenths of a mile southeast of that position.

The survey of this ground is now in its third and last year, and by the use of modern equipment complete details of the ocean floor have been made available to shipping and fishing vessels. Two huge gorges have been discovered that are of invaluable aid to ships in determining their position by use of the fathometer. The newly discovered shoal is almost directly in the path of shipping between Boston and south Atlantic ports.

CHAMBERLAIN RETIRES

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 12 (AP)—Mr. George D. Chamberlain of this city today announced that he would not be a candidate for re-election to the Governor's Council in the eighth district. He has been 25 years in public life. He is completing his fourth year as councilor.

Chandler & Co.
Tremont Street at West, Boston



Gossamer Chiffons

for Sunday teas
for hotel dining
for "little" dances

$10

—One in an icy-cool print, another in a cloud pastel and you've glamour enough for any vacation!

These lovely filmy chiffons are a perfect blend of afternoon formality and evening informality . . They cover the shoulders . . they show the ankles . . slightly decollete in front, they are high in back.

They pack in smallest space . . they will be their cool, unruffled selves, in a shake or two . . they have a delicate, "ladylike" charm . . and they're only $10!

For Misses and Juniors—Famous Fifth

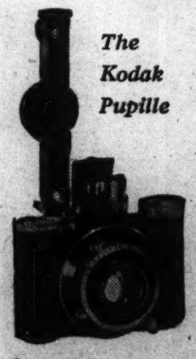
Now ready for you here . . .

Continental Kodaks

Germany's Finest Precision Cameras

THEY'RE new members of the Kodak family... Pupille, Vollenda, Ranca, and Recomar...precision built European-type cameras made by the Eastman factory in Germany.

Each makes marvelously clear, detailed pictures, and allows you to explore the fascinating realms of every-day photography, as well as advanced picture-making.



The Kodak Pupille

Offering as it does a variety of picture sizes and lens equipments, this new line is almost sure to include the camera you've always wanted.

Prices start at only $16.50—the cost of the Ranca equipped with *f.4.5* lens, and with a capacity for 16 supersharp pictures 1 3-16 x 1 9-16 inches on one roll of Vest Pocket Film.

Stop in and let us show you these remarkably versatile cameras.

On all Eastman Cameras, Eastman pays the tax.

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Our usual High Quality
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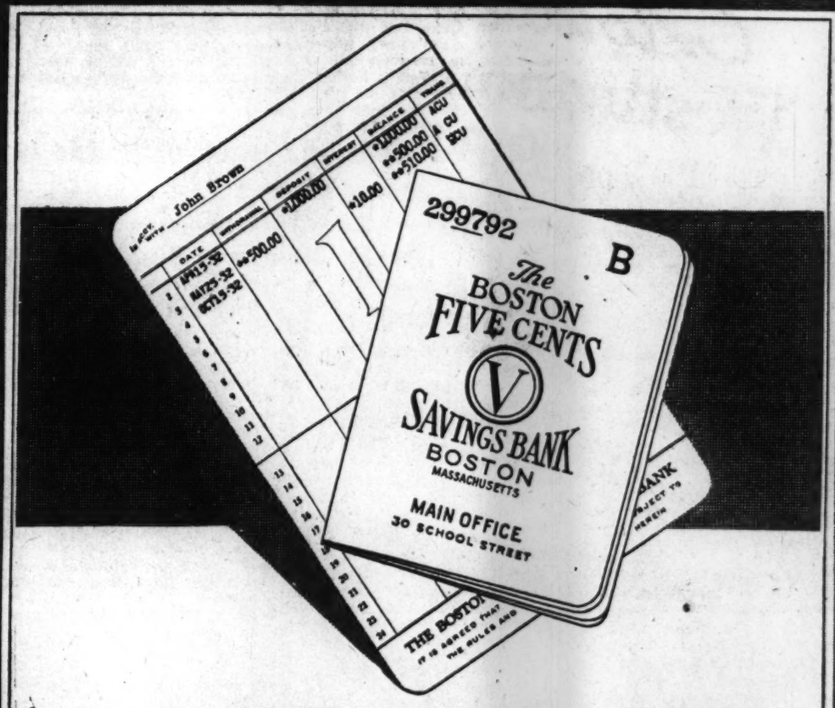
$55 SUITS are $41
$50 SUITS are $38
$45 SUITS are $35

Young Men's Dept.—2nd Floor
$40 YOUNG MEN'S SUITS are . $32
$45 YOUNG MEN'S SUITS are . $35
Sizes 35-42

Scott & Company LIMITED
336 to 340 Washington Street
BOSTON
*Tropicals and Linens not included



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Since the installation, on July 5, of National Posting Machines, thousands of our depositors have received their new books in which all entries have been printed instead of written with pen and ink.

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OTTAWA AGENDA COVERS EMPIRE CO-OPERATION

Tariffs, Trade, Monetary and Financial Issues to Be Explored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, July 12 — The agenda for the Imperial Economic Conference which opens here on July 21, announced last night by the Prime Minister, Mr. R. B. Bennett, allows wide range for tariff and monetary discussion. It is divided into three main parts: (a) general trade questions, (b) monetary and financial questions, (c) negotiations of trade agreements.

The statment reads:

"As a result of discussions which have been proceeding for several months past between His Majesty's Governments, it has been agreed that the economic questions of general importance to the various parts of the Commonwealth might be conveniently discussed under the following general headings, which will constitute the provisional agenda for the conference:

"A. General trade questions.

"1. Examination of aspects of general trade and tariff policy and administration affecting empire trade, including, inter alia, the following subjects:

"(a) Recognition of the principle of reciprocal tariff preferences within the Commonwealth;

"(b) General application of existing and future tariff preferences within the Commonwealth;

"(c) Extension to other parts of the Commonwealth of tariff advantages accorded foreign countries;

"(d) Determination of percentage of 'empire content' necessary to secure preferential tariff treatment.

"(e) Export bounties and anti-dumping duties within the Commonwealth.

"2. Commercial treaty policy with respect to foreign countries, including, inter alia:

"(a) Relation of interimperial preferences to concessions to foreign countries;

"(b) Interpretation of most-favored-nation clause, particularly with reference to the development of regional preferences and of systems of import quotas.

"3. Consideration of the appropriate basis and means of effecting interimperial economic coöperation, including review of existing agencies, examination of the report of the Imperial Economic Committee on Industrial Coöperation, and discussion of communications and of research and standardization.

"B. Monetary and financial questions.

"Consideration of existing interrelationships of the various currencies and monetary standards of the Empire, and of the desirability and feasibility of taking steps to restore and stabilize the general price level and to stabilize exchange.

"C. Negotiation of trade agreements."

Empire Exhibit Backed

MONTREAL, July 12 (AP)—Mr. B. M. Bellasis, exhibition manager of the Federation of British Industries, arriving here yesterday on his way to Ottawa, stated he expected one result of the Imperial Economic Conference to be a decision to stage another monster empire exhibition along the lines of that at Wembley. He said he thought "it would be a very good plan to have it in Canada."

Character Tests Aid Student Picking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, July 12 — That scholastic achievement is by no means the only important goal of college applicants is the recent decision of Temple University, which is putting into practice this theory in a series of character and personality tests now being given the 400 or more young men and women who wish to enter the university this fall.

To determine the general fitness of college applicants, a faculty committee has been set up to interview each candidate personally, and in these interviews the student's character, breeding, cultural background and personality are taken into consideration. These characteristics are determined by such outward traits as tastefulness in dress and neatness, cheerfulness of countenance, pleasing voice and calmness of demeanor, as opposed to overassertiveness and overbearing manner.

"Students designating special courses are asked how they happened to choose the course or profession, what they do in their leisure hours, what they read and what hobbies they ride," Dr. Charles E Beury, president of the university, explained. Final review of the committee's conclusions will be made by a board of admission of the university, which is composed of deans of the colleges and the registrar.

ST. LOUIS PUTS BAN UPON COMMUNISTS

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 12 (AP)—Public gatherings of Communists in St. Louis were under police ban today following rioting at the city hall yesterday in which four men were wounded by bullets fired by police and more than a score injured by clubs, bricks and other missiles that were hurled through the air.

The disturbance started after a crowd of approximately 3000 unemployed persons attempted to storm the city hall to demand relief. Police reserves attempted to disperse the crowd with tear gas bombs after bricks had been thrown through doors and windows of the city hall. After a 15-minute battle the crowd was dispersed. Thirty-two persons, including seven women, were arrested.

Returned Mexicans Open Way For Increased Trade With U. S.

The Christian Science Monitor

ONE-WAY BUSINESS GETS AHEAD

North of the Rio Grande Folks Are More and More Using the Large Mexican Hat, and Shirley Mexia of Los Angeles Shows Styles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—An increased demand for American-made goods in Mexico and a rise in the living standards of that country are seen as the inevitable result of an exodus of 160,000 Mexican citizens from the United States to their native land during the past two years.

That is the opinion of Señor Enrique Mexia, commercial attaché for Mexico, who returned here recently after a trade survey in his country, and who reports that the influences of American methods are penetrating many remote places in the republic south of the Rio Grande.

Peons who left their homes on the central plateau of Mexico, principally, several years ago to work for high wages in the agriculture and industry of the United States began their travels with limited demands upon society. Today, upon returning, these same workers are dissatisfied with conditions found there and have become leaders in movements for social elevation and improvement, he finds.

"While employed in the United States, many of these emigrants acquired skill in agriculture, industry, or the trades," Señor Mexia says. "They are finding this skill useful in Mexico and are using it to bring better and more comfortable conditions to themselves and others about them. It is not unusual to find a repatriated citizen of Mexico instructing his fellow villagers in improved methods of working learned in the United States.

"Many of these Mexican citizens have lived in the United States long enough to become accustomed to modern inventions and conveniences. Even if few material possessions were taken back to their native land, the desire for these conveniences could not be left behind. It is not unnatural, then, to find these objects sought out and purchased in stores. Observing the improvements, others also want them and soon a demand is built up.

"At present this demand cannot be freely supplied because of an unfavorable exchange; but in time it should become an important element in stimulating trade. Manufacturing in Mexico should also be greatly benefited by this new interest in better ways of doing things."

CANADA OPENS SHOW OF HOME PRODUCTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The need of the world is trade, declared Mr. Charles McCrea, Minister of Mines for Ontario, in officially opening the seventh annual Producer-in-Canada Show at the armories in Hamilton. Mr. McCrea expressed the belief that the display and the resultant publicity would greatly stimulate buying.

Referring to the coming Economic Conference at Ottawa, the minister declared that the statesmen would be able to solve the problem of finance. Because money had failed to circulate, the channels of trade had become choked, he asserted. As a result, production was low, and employment had decreased.

HOME BUILDING ORGANIZATION IS URGED IN REPORT

Architects and Builders Outline Needs for Lowering Costs

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 12—Lack of organization in the home building industry is blamed for the poor quality and high cost of residential buildings by the President's Conference on Home Building and Home ownership in a report recently issued. The American public pays too much for housing that is poor in design, construction and equipment, a group of well-known architects, builders, engineers instrumental in the findings declared.

Better organization of the building industry is urged as a means to lower costs. The report finds failure of architects to work with builders, failure of both these groups to work with subdividers or manufacturers of materials and equipment or home economists, or research men, or any of the hundred other groups whose activities are declared to be at the bottom of the poor quality and high cost of home building.

"If automobiles had been built in the past with the same lack of coordinated efforts which is typical of some home-building operations, the automobile industry would long ago have had to confine itself to the same limits of a luxury product or abandon its efforts," the report says.

The architects propose group design as the solution. They assert that design extends beyond the walls of the dwelling, that it includes the relation of the house to the lot and its planting, to the adjacent houses, to the street, to the block and to the neighborhood.

"The neighborhood," they say, "is the true unit of design from every point of view, architectural, financial, social, civic, city planning, slum prevention, layout of public utilities, etc." They urge that the practice of planning and building communities as a whole be substituted for the prevailing habit of single unit construction.

The builders demand that the home-buying public be protected from the "jerry-builder." They urge the establishment in every community of central inspection bureaus which shall certify homes that meet certain standards.

How far in advance of other phases of housing is the development of heating, plumbing, lighting and refrigerating equipment, is reflected in the data on fundamental equipment in this report. The authors have endeavored to make this vast body of facts available to the builders of low-cost houses and to the home owner of small means who have hitherto benefited but little from it.

It compares for him the costs of different types of heating and air-conditioning systems, plumbing facilities, wiring practices and refrigerating devices, weighs their advantages and disadvantages, expounds the fundamentals involved and discusses the merits of different types of fuel.

Thomas Bat'a Was Czech 'Shoe King'

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, July 12 (AP)—Mr. Thomas Bat'a, Czechoslovakian "shoe king," veteran aviation enthusiast and known as the Henry Ford of Czechoslovakia, was fatally injured today when his private plane crashed over his own flying field at Otrokowitz.

Mr. Bat'a came from Zlin, Moravia, being the son of a poor cobbler. He learned shoemaking and marketing with his father and by 1894 had started his own shop with 50 employees.

He studied machine production in Germany and in 1904 built the first factory in the Austro-Hungarian monarchy in which machinery supplanted hand labor. Soon afterward he went to America with several of his employees to study mass production methods. He took a job as an ordinary factory hand.

Returning home he reorganized his plant along American lines and supplied virtually all of the Dual Monarchy with linen shoes. When the World War broke out he changed to leather shoe production and when leather became scarce he was the first to put in the market shoes with wooden soles.

After the war he built up a vast network of factories and sales centers throughout Europe. All his factories were independent economic units with a profit-sharing system for employees.

Last spring he bought a tract of ground in Calcutta for a shoe factory, declaring it was a shame 30,000,000 Indians went barefoot. He said he planned to manufacture canvas shoes with rubber soles which would sell for about 30 cents a pair.

FIRST COLLEGE SESSIONS CLOSE AT CHAUTAUQUA

Social Side of Student Activities Studied at Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., July 12—Representatives of 115 colleges and universities in the United States, Canada, China and Great Britain closed their four-day session here on July 10, after discussing a varied group of problems which face the college student of today.

The sessions just closed mark the first intercollegiate conference, conducted by Chautauqua Institution, and it was unanimously voted by delegates attending the closing session to request the institution officials to include a similar conference in next season's program.

Problems of choosing a vocation, religion in the life of the student, and various aspects of economic and international questions were discussed in open forum meetings under the leadership of the various speakers.

Fraternities also bulked large in the discussions, and opinions were offered by students to the effect that fraternities were detrimental to student life because they encourage drinking and loose living, cause caste stratification of the college social system, restrict social relations between men and women in the colleges, and encourage disreputable campus politics.

Dr. McIlyar H. Lichliter, pastor of the First Congregational Church of Columbus, Ohio, addressed the evening session of the conference on July 8 upon the subject of "Education and Social Effectiveness."

"By socially constructive thinking," the speaker said, "I mean, in the first place, facing conditions, not as a critic, but as an interpreter and builder. That is not easy, but it is certain that the best social thinking is done by the younger alumni who have not forgotten the discipline of the classroom.

"Just now, as everybody knows, the age is in the grip of a fear psychosis. What is needed in every community is a group of clear visioned youth who will talk as frankly as they talk in an intercollegiate conference.

"Whatever interpretative insight you can bring to your home town is needed—and it is needed in a hurry."

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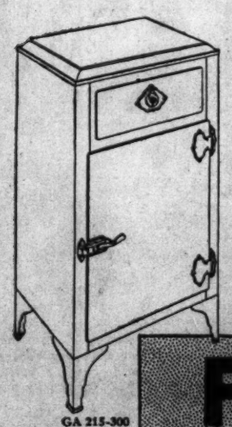

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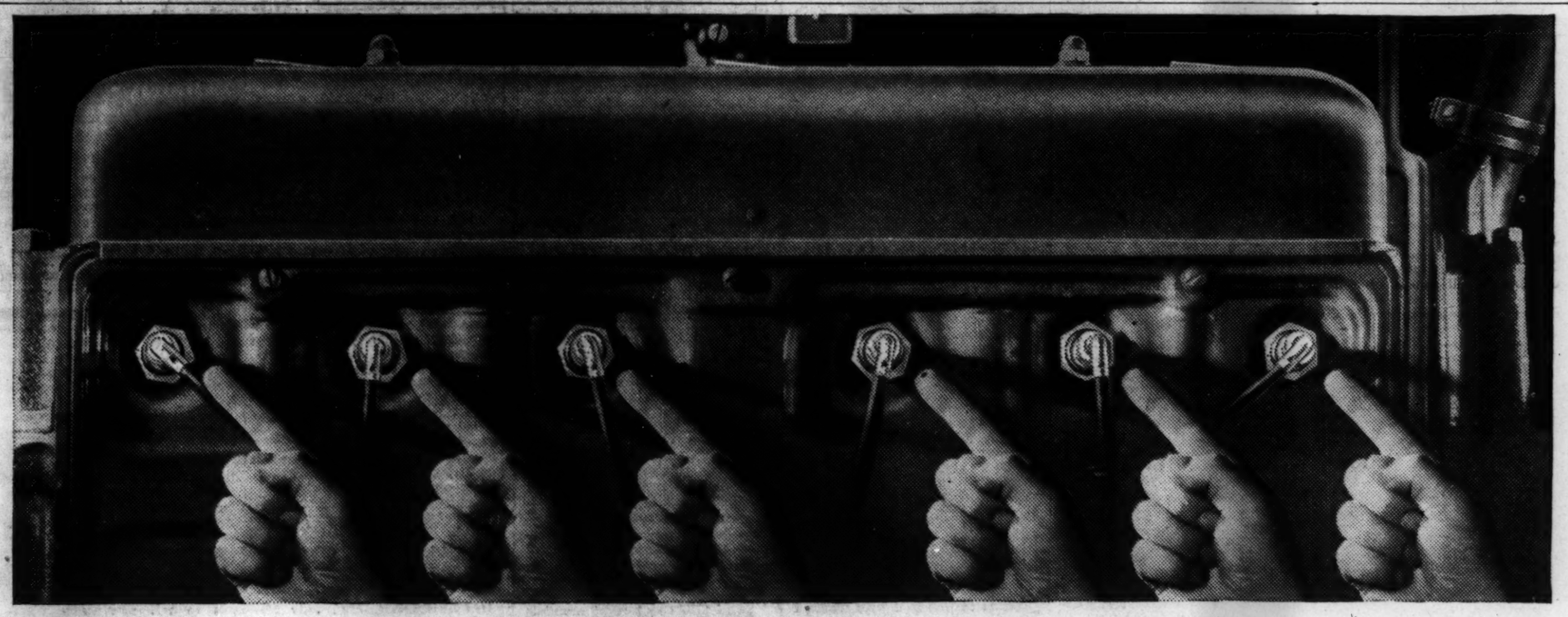

America is counting cylinders and

AMERICA PREFERS THE SIX

Since January 1st, buyers have chosen more Chevrolet Sixes than the combined total of all fours and all eights priced below $1000

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With more than six cylinders you sacrifice economy—With less than six cylinders you sacrifice smoothness.

When buying a low-priced car, do as America is doing: *Count cylinders!* And you'll say, as America is saying: "SIX! No more. No less!"

America is saying that in the most convincing way it could possibly be said! *With SALES!* More Chevrolet Sixes are being bought—far more—than any other make of car in the lowest price field. Since January 1st, the public has purchased more Chevrolets than the combined total of *all* four-cylinder cars and *all* eights priced under $1000.

And there's a reason for this overwhelming preference, too. America counted cylinders and came to this conclusion: six is the *ideal number for a car of lowest price! No more,* because an engine with extra cylinders is bound to *cost more* for gas, oil and upkeep. Everybody knows that. *No less,* because six is the smallest number of cylinders you can have in a car and avoid the undesirable effects of inherent vibration.

A six, as Chevrolet builds it, is the *happy medium between two extremes.* It gives unexcelled economy. No other motor car engine in America today costs so little for gas, oil and upkeep. It gives you *built-in smoothness.* From 6 miles an hour to 65 or 70, Chevrolet is quietly, comfortably, enjoyably *smooth.*

And because of this smoothness—plus the fact that the whole car is so solidly, ruggedly built—Chevrolet is a low-priced automobile that really *stands up.* It's a good, reliable, economical car the day you buy it . . . and it *keeps on being good, reliable, economical* after 5,000—10,000—15,000 miles of driving. Hundreds of thousands of owners have proved *that!*

In addition, Chevrolet is a modern car, with Free Wheeling, Syncro-Mesh gear-shifting, Fisher bodies of wood and steel, four parallel-mounted springs—and many other features, without which no 1932 car can possibly be called *complete.* Be *cylinder-wise!* Follow America's lead and make your next low-priced car a six—a *Chevrolet Six!* Unless you do, you can't expect the smoothness, economy, and *lasting* satisfaction to which your money rightfully entitles you.

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GERMANY GAINS HEAVILY IN ITS TOURIST TRADE

Variety of Attractions and Cheap Travel Are Points of Appeal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The statement by the Department of Commerce in Washington, analyzing American foreign travel, that Germany from practically no place a dozen years ago moved up to second place in 1931 in the favor of American tourists abroad, is in accord with present reports of surprisingly heavy American travel in that country.

Recreation resorts and spas along the Rhine, in the Black Forest and the Bavarian Alps, in Thuringia, the Harz, the Riesengebirge and along the shores of the North Sea and the Baltic show a remarkable percentage of Americans among their summer visitors. The observation tallies with the fact that Atlantic liners sailing from America for German ports are booked to capacity.

Besides the well-known attractions of the country, there are two special reasons which make travel in Germany especially attractive to American tourists this year. One is the tremendous reduction in the cost of everything that enters into the budget of an American traveler in Germany. While his dollar has still the full value of about 4 1-5 marks, his railroad transportation, hotels, food, down even to the smallest items like tips and admission to museums and collections, have been reduced to such an extent that travel in Germany today actually costs less than vacations at home.

The second great special inducement for American tourists undoubtedly is the richness of this year's entertainment program which is probably even greater than ever, in view of the many festivals and dramatic and musical performances due to commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the passing of the great poet, Johann Wolfgang von Goethe.

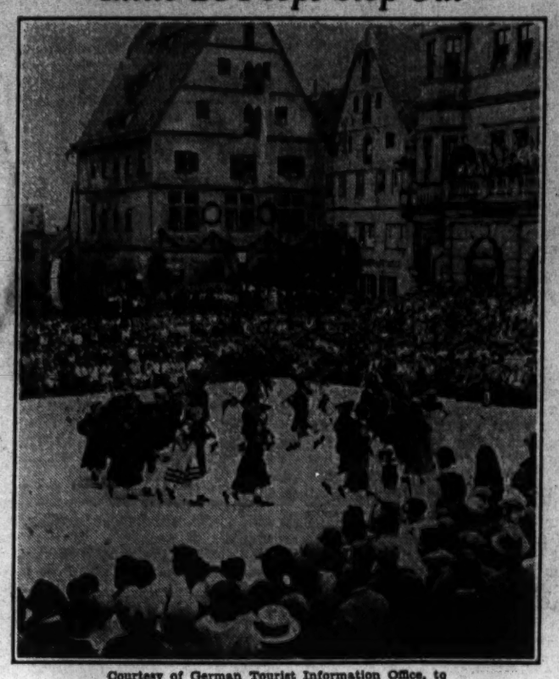
Ancient folk plays, such as those in old Rothenburg, Landshut and Noerdlingen, are being given throughout the summer in their accustomed colorful splendor. Cologne, Dresden, Munich—with its celebrated Wagner-Mozart music performances—Wuerzburg, Hamburg, Bremen, Duesseldorf, and, in fact, all other cities of the Reich have prepared special programs to offer their guests something new and entertaining besides their rich treasures of art and culture.

Berlin is recognized to be the liveliest town on the Continent.

Berlin is entertaining its visitors with a number of special shows and expositions.

In addition, of course, there are the famous great fairs in Leipzig, (Aug. 28 to Sept.1), the autumn fair in Cologne late in September and the German East Fair in Koenigsberg, Aug. 21-24.

Little Bo-Peeps Step Out



Courtesy of German Tourist Information Office, to The Christian Science Monitor

THE SHEPHERD'S DANCE OF ROTHENBURG, GERMANY

Congress Revises Relief Bill As Result of President's Veto

(Continued from Page 1)

sive relief plan similar to that advocated by the President.

Senator Wagner believes that this would be a quicker way of getting the relief bill before Congress than would the House plan. Leaders in both houses were predicting that a measure would be passed and sent to the President before the end the week.

The allied progressive groups of the House indicated their disapproval of President Hoover's veto message in a statement made public by their leader, Representative Fiorello H. LaGuardia (R.) of New York.

Declaring that unemployment has increased, they criticized the President for blocking relief legislation, condemned the "apparent surrender of the legislative branch of the Government to this attitude," and advised that Congress, "instead of adjourning, recess, subject to immediate call in case of emergency."

The President's veto message was sent to Congress yesterday a few moments after he had received the bill.

"With the utmost seriousness," he said, "I urge the Congress to enact a relief measure, but I cannot approve the measure before me, fraught, as it is, with possibilities of misfeasance and special privileges so impracticable of administration, so dangerous to public credit and so damaging to our whole conception of governmental relations to the people as to bring far more distress than it will cure."

Gives Views in Detail

The President's veto message said:

To the House of Representatives:

I am returning herewith, without my approval, H. R. 12445, "Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932."

On the 31st of May last I addressed the Senate recommending further definite and large scale measures to aid in relief of distress and unemployment imposed upon us by the continued degeneration in the world economic situation. These proposals were made after discussion with leaders of both political parties in Congress and in endeavor to secure united nonpartisan action.

They were in brief:

1. Authorization to the Reconstruction Corporation to loan up to $300,000,000 to state governments which are unable to finance themselves to care for distress, such loans to be made upon the basis of need.

2. Authorization to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to buy bonds or otherwise temporarily to finance public bodies and to provide part of needed loans in limited cases also to private industry, to increase employment through construction of sound self-liquidating or income-producing projects.

3. Authorization to the corporation to undertake to finance exports of agricultural products and to make loans to institutions on the security of agricultural commodities in order to assure the carrying of normal stocks and the orderly marketing of these commodities.

4. To increase authority of the corporation to issue securities by a further $1,500,000,000.

The bill now under consideration consists of three titles, of which I shall first refer to Title I and Title III:

Examines It in Detail

Title I: As this title has been amended, it now stands in accord with my recommendation.

Title III: This portion of the measure proposes to expend $322,000,000 on public works. I have expressed myself at various times upon the extreme undesirability of increasing expenditure on nonproductive public works beyond the $500,000,000 of construction already in the budget.

It is an ultimate burden upon the taxpayer.

It unbalances the budget after all our efforts to attain that object.

It does not accomplish the purpose in creating employment for which it is designed, as is shown by the reports of the technical heads of the bureaus concerned that the total annual direct employment under this program would be less than 100,000 out of the 8,000,000 unemployed.

Strongly as I feel that this departs from sound public finance, and that it does not accomplish the purpose for which it is instituted, I am not prepared for this reason alone to withhold my assent to the bill provided there is a proper provision that (except for expenditure on public roads which is deductible from future appropriations, together with park and forest roads and trails) these works should not be initiated except on certificate of the Secretary of the Treasury that the monies necessary for such expenditure are available, or can be obtained, without interference with current financing operations of the Government.

The expression of this principle in the present bill is not in this form and is not adequate.

Strikes Vital Chord

Title II: This title is the major extension of the authority of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The creation of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation itself was warranted only as a temporary measure to safely pass a grave national emergency which would otherwise have plunged us into destructive panic in consequence of the financial collapse in Europe.

Its purpose was to preserve the credit structure of the nation and thereby protect every individual in his employment, his farm, his bank deposits, his insurance policy, and his other savings, all of which are directly or indirectly in the safe keeping of the great fiduciary institutions.

Its authority was limited practically to loans to institutions which are under federal or state control or regulation and affected with public interest. These functions were and are in the interest of the whole people.

Our problem now is to further widen the activities of the Reconstruction Corporation in the field of employment and to further strengthen agriculture in such a practical fashion as will benefit the whole people, as will not damage any part of the people and confer no special privileges upon any of the people.

So far as those portions of the proposed extension of authority to the corporation provide authorization ,temporarily to finance self-liquidating works up to the sum of $1,500,000, it is in accord with my recommendations.

The section dealing with agricultural relief does not provide for loans to sound institutions upon the security of agricultural products in order to assist in production and finance of normal holdings and stocks of these commodities and thus aid in the orderly marketing of agricultural products so sorely needed at the present time.

Such action would contribute to improve price levels of farm products.

Other Objectionable Points

There are several secondary objections to this title with which I will not trouble the Congress, because my major objection to the measure, as now formulated, lies in the inclusion of an extraordinary extension of authority to the Reconstruction Corporation to make loans to "individuals, to trusts, estates, partnerships, corporations (public or quasi-public or private), to associations, joint stock companies, states, political subdivisions of states, municipalities, or political subdivisions thereof." The following objections are directed to this particular provision.

First—This expansion of authority of the Reconstruction Corporation would mean loans against security for any conceivable purpose on any conceivable security to anybody who wants the money.

It would place the Government in private business in such fashion as to violate the very principle of public relations upon which we have builded our nation, and renders insecure its very foundations. Such action would make the Reconstruction Corporation the greatest banking and money lending institution of all history.

It would constitute a gigantic centralization of banking and finance to which the American people have been properly opposed for the past 100 years. The purpose of the expansion is no longer in the spirit of solving a great major emergency but to establish a privilege whether it serves a great national end or not.

Second—One of the most serious objections is that under the provisions of this bill those amongst 16,000 municipalities and the different states that have failed courageously to meet their responsibilities and to balance their own budgets would dump their financial liabilities and problems upon the Federal Government.

All proper and insuperable difficulties they may confront in providing relief for distress are fully and carefully met under other provisions in the bill.

Impractical, He Is Told

Third—The board of directors of the Reconstruction Corporation inform me unanimously that miscellaneous loans under this provision are totally impracticable and unworkable.

It would be necessary to set up a huge bureaucracy, to establish branches in every county and town in the United States. The task of organization, of finding competent personnel, would not be a matter of months but of years.

Hundreds of thousands of applications representing every diversity of business and interest in the country would immediately flood the board, all of which must be passed upon by seven men. The directors would be dependent upon the ability and integrity of local committees and branch managers.

Every political pressure would be assembled for particular persons. It would be within the power of these angencies to dictate the welfare of millions of people, to discriminate between competitive business at will, and to deal favor and disaster amongst them. If it be contended that these hundreds of thousands of miscellaneous loans will be used to increase employment, then an additional bureaucracy for espionage must follow up each case and assure that these funds be used for such purpose.

Fourth — The sole limitation under the bill is that loans shall be secured and that the borrowers shall not have been able to obtain loans from private institutions upon acceptable terms.

This at once throws upon the corporation all the doubtful loans in the United States. It would result in every financial institution calling upon their customers whom they regard as less adequately secured to discharge their loans and to demand the money from the Government through the Reconstruction Corporation.

Subject to Predatory Raids

The organization would be constantly subjected to conspiracies and raids of predatory interests, individuals and private corporations.

Huge losses and great scandals must inevitably result. It would mean the squandering of hundreds of millions of public funds to be ultimately borne by the taxpayer.

Fifth—The bill provides only the funds to the corporation which the Senate with reason deemed the minimum necessary to aid construction projects and to cover loans to the states in aid of distress. There is, therefore, no provision in the bill for any sum of money for the purpose of these miscellaneous loans.

The corporation would thereby be charged with a duty impossible to carry out in practice with no additional funds with which to make loans unless the unemployment projects and the loans to the states are abandoned or seriously curtailed and the fundamental purpose of the legislation defeated.

Sixth—Under the new obligations upon the Reconstruction Corporation to finance the additional construction activities and loans to the states in addition to its present activities, it will be necessary for the corporation to place over $3,000,000,000 of securities.

It can place these securities only because the credit of the United States is pledged to secure these obligations.

To sell any such vast amount of securities at a time like this is a difficult enough task, strong as is the credit of the United States, without having the credit of the Government undermined by the character of use to which it is directed that these monies should be applied.

Burden on Taxpayer

As long as obligations of the corporation are based on wholly sound securities for self-liquidating purposes, of which early repayment is assured, there is no burden upon the taxpayer. There is an assurance of a strengthening of the economic situation.

But if the funds of the corporation are to be squandered by making loans for the purposes here referred to, it will be at once evident that the credit of the Government is being misused and it is not too much to say that if such a measure should become law it further weakens the whole economic situation by threatening the credit of the United States Government with grave consequences of disaster to our people.

Conclusion: This proposal violates every sound principle of public finance and of government. Never before has so dangerous a suggestion been seriously made to our country. Never before has so much power for evil been placed at the unlimited discretion of seven individuals.

In view of the short time left to the Congress for consideration of this legislation and of the urgent need for sound relief measures, the necessity of which I have on several occasions urged upon the Congress, I recommend that a compromise should be reached upon terms suggested by members of both houses and both parties, and that the Congress should not adjourn until this is accomplished. Such compromise proposal should embrace:

Factors for Compromise

First: Title I of H. R. 12445, the act now under consideration, covering provisions for loans to states in amount of $300,000,000 for the care of distress in states where needed.

Second: Title III of this act, with the provision made applicable to all parts of the title except for roads and trails, that such works shall not be initiated except on certificate of the Secretary of the Treasury that the funds necessary are available and can be obtained without interference with the current financing operations of the Government.

Third: That there should be substituted for title II the substance of the provisions in the substitute bill introduced by Senator Wagner and passed by the Senate, or Senate Bill 4822, introduced by Senator Barbour or Section Four of the substitute bill introduced by Representative Hawley. Among them they provide not only loans for construction work of projects of self-liquidating character but also essential aids to agriculture.

Fourth: That the corporation be authorized to increase its issues of capital by $1,800,000,000 for these purposes.

With the utmost seriousness I urge the Congress to enact a relief measure, but I cannot approve the measure before me fraught as it is with possibilities of misfeasance and special privileges, so impracticable of administration, so dangerous to public credit and so damaging to our whole conception of governmental relations to the people as to bring far more distress than it will cure.

Safety Contest Won By East Orange, N. J.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EAST ORANGE, N. J., July 12—Special vigilance by police and their Boy Scout "deputies" in aiding school children in crossing streets, and strict enforcement of local traffic laws by the police department, are held the principal factors in giving to East Orange first place in the safety contest sponsored throughout the country by the National Safety Council for cities having a population between 50,000 and 100,000.

The record of having had no fatal mishaps during the first half of this year puts the city in first place in the national contest, according to a letter received by Mayor Charles Martens from Mr. S. J. Williams, director of the Council.

"In checking over the reports in all cities in the National Traffic Safety Contest, we are impressed by the splendid showing made by East Orange," Mr. Williams said. "We desire to extend to you, and through you to your citizens, our congratulations on this good work."

Big Blackberry Crop Reported in Maryland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAGERSTOWN, Md., July 12—Blackberry growers in southern Washington County report a bumper crop. Shipments began a few days ago and are now averaging 200 crates a day, Pittsburgh being the principal market. The quality is excellent.

It is estimated that 25,000 crates of raspberries were shipped this year and employment as pickers was given to many. This section is one of the largest for these berries in the eastern part of the United States.

"NON-RESIDENTS" PROTESTED

More than 1000 non-residents of Boston are on the city pay rolls, it was charged by Mr. David Brackman, Councilor of Roxbury, at the Council meeting yesterday. He asked the removal of these employees in favor of persons residing within the city.

MILLS DERIDES ISSUES RAISED BY DEMOCRATS

Secretary in Opening Campaign Takes Battle to Roosevelt Camp

Whether or not the Republican Administration acted so as to mitigate the forces of the "world-wide calamity" and lay the foundation for recovery, presents the American people with the basic issues they must decide, Mr. Ogden L. Mills, the aggressive Secretary of the Treasury, declared last night in Boston in the opening broadsides in the Republican campaign to reëlect President Hoover.

In historic Faneuil Hall, before an audience that overflowed into the streets, where amplifiers expanded the message, Mr. Mills refused to permit the business recession to put the Administration on the defensive. Barbed arguments, sharpened on the record of the Democratic House of Representatives and on Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt's alleged passivity in the face of New York City's mismanaged government," flew vigorously into the Democratic camp.

Challenging the Democratic candidate to specify what he would have done during the economic crisis, he indicated clearly that the tenor of the Republican drive will be offensive. Over a nation-wide radio hookup originating through Station WBZ, Boston, the United States heard the proposals and actions of Governor Roosevelt and Speaker John N. Garner either derided as calamitous or accepted as having already been effected or indorsed by the Administration.

Measures Cited

Flanked on the platform by Mr. Charles F. Adams, Secretary of the Navy and Mr. Alvan T. Fuller, former Governor of Massachusetts, as well as by other eminent veteran workers of the Republican Party and "young turks" of the G. O. P., Mr. Mills cited constructive measures taken by the administration to impartially weather-proof every chink and cranny of the national ship against economic storms. His citations were in answer to the declaration by Governor Roosevelt in his acceptance speech that consideration must be given to all groups together.

"Does the Governor think," asked Mr. Mills, "that he is making an original discovery? Doesn't he know that at the President's instigation the Congress provided additional capital for the Federal Land Banks, and made provision through the reconstruction corporation for additional credit to joint stock land banks, intermediate credit banks and livestock loan companies all in the interest of strengthening agricultural credit?

"Doesn't he know that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has been created with $2,000,000,000 of available funds to underpin the whole credit structure of the nation by providing necessary credits for banks, for insurance companies, for mortgage companies, for building and loan associations, and for railroads, whose securities are held by the billions by the great fiduciary institutions of the country to whom are entrusted the savings of the nation? Doesn't he know that the President has recommended the creation of home loan discount banks?"

Sheer Nonsense

Mr. Mills stressed the inevitability of the economic recession. Even before President Hoover assumed office, it was, he said, already underway in many countries. In view of the deep-seated and multiple causes of the slump it is, according to him, sheer nonsense to charge any party with responsibility for such a world disaster.

It was at this point that he sent his challenge to Governor Roosevelt to tell specifically what he would have done or what the Republicans failed to do in the emergency.

Assailing the Governor's utterances to date as ambiguous he declared a concrete indication of what his party would have done if in power is provided by the Democratic House of Representatives. He said:

"Measures actually passed by the Democratic House of Representatives provide for the printing and issuance of fiat currency, the immediate payment of the bonus and appropriation of over $1,000,000,000 for post offices, rivers and harbors, roads, etc., these two items alone aggregating more than $3,000,000,000: the guarantee of bank deposits; instructions to the Secretary of the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board to manipulate commodity prices; the unbalancing of the budget balanced by great effort and the putting of the Government into the general commercial banking business on a huge scale."

"The line of demarcation between the two parties appears here," he continued. "The Democrats have evidenced their willingness to try anything; the Republicans have adhered in their remedial measures to sound economic laws."

Showed Its Derision

Not only, he said, did the Democratic House show its derision for economic laws but its candidate in his acceptance speech openly avowed his disinclination to respect them.

"By what compass or chart," he asked, "do they propose to direct the economic life of the nation in these perilous times?"

Referring to Governor Roosevelt's statement that Republican tariff legislation is a barbed wire entanglement and to Democratic attacks on the Smoot-Hawley tariff, the Secretary said that not once has the tariff legislation of 1932 been mentioned. This legislation imposed, he said, tariff rates equivalent to 16 to 61 per cent ad valorem duties on crude petroleum, fuel and gas oil, gasoline, paraffin, coal and lumber. The Democrats attack "the principle of protection, then logroll and vote for the protection of every article produced in their states," he said.

He ironically assailed what he holds to be the discrepancy between the protestations of the Democrats for economy and their record in so far as it is obtainable. Paramount among the alleged Democratic inconsistencies presented was the whittling in the House of the economy bill from $150,000,000 to a bare $30,000,000. In contrast to the Democratic Party pledge to maintain the national credit remains the vote in the House to "unbalance the budget" to the extent of $3,000,000,000 this year.

Cambridge Pact Cuts Light Bills

An annual saving estimated at $100,000 to the consumers of the Cambridge Electric Light Company would result from an agreement presented today to the State Department of Public Utilities by officials of the company and Mr. Wallace H. Walker, attorney for a group of customers seeking reductions in rates. Approval of the agreement by the commission is pending.

According to the agreement a reduction of one-half cent in the rates would be effected. The general lighting rate under the proposed revision would require 5 cents per kilowatt hour for the first 2000 kilowatt hours per month instead of 5½ cents as at present and 4 cents per kilowatt hour for all in excess of 2000 kilowatt hours per month instead of 4½ cents.

It is the hope of the petitioners, according to Mr. Walker, that the schedule be effected by Aug. 1. Mr. Samuel H. Mildram, public utility expert, urged the commissioners to go into the problem carefully before approving the suggested change. He said he had proposed to the conference a new rate embodying a higher charge for the "first block or step and then a rapid reduction." Mr. Walker conceded that a greater ultimate reduction might follow the plan of Mr. Mildram but denied agreement to any scheme that would result in increases in the bills to any group of customers.

Small Businesses Found Better Off

SILVER BAY, N. Y., July 12 (AP)—The "human quality" in the management of small business, Prof. Erwin H. Schell of Massachusetts Institute Institute of Technology believes, is one reason why small industries have fared better in recent months than their big brother industries.

Professor Schell, head of the department of business and engineering administration at the institute in Cambridge, told the second annual conference of smaller industries the "spirit of comradeship between executives and the rank and file has never been so strong in American industry as today."

This condition, he said, was intensified in smaller concerns, and admittedly accounts for the improved showing of this industrial group during the present stress.

MACHINERY AGE IS BLAMED FOR JOBS SCARCITY

(Continued from Page 1)

ing mortgages on new private homes to be built, with no amortization for 10 years; a $5,000,000,000 or $6,000,000,000 program of public works, financed by bond issues; making the five-day week a national requirement for all industry and commerce.

Blames Machine Production

Mr. Stewart believed the present situation an inevitable development of the increase in machine efficiency, and which he declared is a permanent problem which will remain when the economic recession is over unless a long-time, constructive policy is adopted.

"The inventions of machinery have made the employment of human labor unnecessary and unprofitable to an extent very little comprehended by the general public," he said. "It is probable that 60 per cent of the people now at work could, if given full-time occupation, produce all the market will demand."

Mr. Carter, explaining the problem of unemployment among war veterans, said that the men now in Washington are held together because they have been trained to do things in a systematic manner.

"The thing outgrew the bonus long before the first veterans reached Washington," he declared, "95 per cent of them can't tell you why they stay, they know they are not going to get the bonus. But they feel vaguely that our political and industrial leaders are failing to meet the problem of unemployment. We want an interpretation of the Constitution which will make possible the distribution of the things which can be created from our national resources.

"Communism," he said, "finds a cold welcome in the bonus camp, but I believe the growth of an American form of Fascism is more to be feared than Communism."

Fears American Fascism

Mr. Marcus Nadler, director of the Institute of International Finance, and leader of the round table on economic recovery, commended the plan for government loans for home building on a much larger scale than provided in the Administration program. "Our system of home financing is antiquated and obsolete," he said. "The United States, which has loaned millions of dollars for financing homes in Europe, has no central urban mortgage bank such as exists in most other countries.

Both Mr. Nadler and the next speaker, Mr. John T. Madden, president of the Alexander Hamilton Institute, took the position, that no domestic program can restore prosperity in the absence of international action on war debts, tariff, and monetary problems.

The suggestion that the mutual interdependence of the machine age may be only a temporary phase in the development of civilization was made by Dr. J. C. Lawrence, dean of the University of Minnesota.

Nut Meats Sold By Government

Walnut meats from China, held in refrigeration storage at East Boston, were sold at auction today by order of the customs officials. Such nut meats usually retail at a minimum of 40 cents a pound, but the auction brought from 11 to 13 cents a pound.

Two lots of nut meats were sold aggregating 16,445 pounds and brought a total of $1894 to the Government, which was less than the duty alone. The duty at 15 cents a pound amounted to more than $2466. The importer abandoned the nut meats to the Government, rather than pay the duty.

Federal experts appraised the value of the meats, which are used fectioners, at $4,042.98, so that they on a large scale by bakers and confectioners, would have cost the importer more than $6509, duty paid. Half a dozen bidders sought to buy the meats at the auction.

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DUTCH CEMENT POWERFUL TIES IN EAST INDIES

Progress Brings Change in Western Attitude Toward Colonies

DUTCH COLONIAL SERIES—VI
Last of Six Articles

By FLORIS CANTE
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—The policies of western nations in colonial fields are being reorientated.

This fact emerged at the recent Colonial Congress here when a survey of conditions in the Dutch East Indies indicated that new methods and modern ideas are penetrating among Oriental populations to such an extent that an entirely new attitude toward native races requires to be developed among westerners.

Experts on colonial affairs gave a clear and comprehensive outline of the skill and courage, the energy and wise guidance that will be needed in order to discern and appreciate what is beneficial in the movements that stir the East today, if they are led in the right direction.

The congress reviewed all the problems that face the Netherlands in the Indies, making a loyal acknowledgement of both mistakes and achievements. It stood out as a stock-taking of all the values needed for a successful handling of the task of leading 60,000,000 persons to civic consciousness and preparing them for self-government and self-dependence. A wide national interest was raised, for a new and enlightened conception of the colonial task.

Remotest Hamlets Reached

Dutch leadership in the Indies itself prepared the soil for the harvest now springing up, consequent on the educaton of the native population. Eighty per cent of native boys and 20 per cent of native girls are now receiving indigenous instruction. Literature is being carried by the Government to the remotest hamlets by motorcar libraries.

Elementary education in the native tongue, followed by secondary instruction, is leading to higher education, opening the way to the three universities that now exist in the Dutch East Indies. Western methods have thus taken permanent root, and an ever-swelling stream of native university graduates is flooding the labor market, both for government and private service.

The congress revealed that former standards are changing. There is a distinct shifting from the proud, self-satisfied contemplation of material advantages falling to the Netherlands from their colonies, to a realization of Dutch responsibility for constructive usefulness.

At the Paris Colonial Exhibition last year the Dutch East Indies state revenues, for instance, were pictured by actual horns of plenty, from which gold and silver coins came pouring forth. But the world recession helped to lead away from this contemplaton of material wealth.

Powerful Financial Ties

Powerful ties exist between the Netherlands and the Indies. The lump sum of $800,000,000 is invested in agricultural undertakings in the Dutch Indies; $560,000,000 has been invested in East Indian state loans. The major part of these amounts came from the Netherlands.

Meanwhile the Indies are going through deep waters owing to adverse economic conditions. For its revenue the state is largely dependent on taxation of commercial and agricultural enterprise and it is clear that revenues are severely affected.

The present crisis has distinctly laid bare the facts, that according to western standards, the Dutch East Indies are not "rich," as has been the saying until recently. The national income per head of the native population is about one-twelfth to one-twentieth of that in western countries. Nevertheless the native population, owing to tropical ways of living, are living in a relatively prosperous condition. The whole structure of state, however, erected under the slogan "the Indies are rich" has a much too expensive upper-structure, which now must be simplified.

Rich Achievements Shown

Natural science in the Dutch East Indies, applied for nearly three centuries, has seen great developments in botanical gardens, experimenting stations, astronomic stations, meteorological and volcanological observatories, deep-sea experiments, oceanic research, etc. Rainfall, registered by more than 3000 rain-gaugers distributed over the entire Dutch East Indian archipelago, provides material for extensive climatological studies by weather bureaus.

Stringent labor regulations, improved housing and transportation, higher wages and old-age pensions, good care for the women and children of the native laborers, schools and recreation, homes for the aged workers and other valuable institutions have in recent years greatly improved the status of the native laborer on the European agricultural enterprises. The housing in small private dwellings has been greatly extended.

The Dutch West Indies in tropical America are quite different in nature and structure from the East Indies. The West Indies, Surinam and Curaçao, never had a real culture of their own. Government and legislation are of decided Dutch character.

The possibility of an independent national existence of the West Indies has never been a plank in the political platform of the population. Thus, if Netherland supervision is withdrawn from the West Indies, it would be considered not much less than desertion.

New York Roads Plan Deliveries To Store Doors

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 12—All railroads serving the metropolitan area will make store-door deliveries and pickups of nonperishable freight beginning Sept. 15, it became known following a conference of carriers and shippers yesterday.

The new schedule of freight handling, which was regarded in transportation circles as the railroad's answer to the challenge of truck competition, will be optional with consignees and consignor, Mr. D. T. Lawrence, vice-president of the Traffic Executives Association, said. It was unlikely that the railroads would organize trucking departments to handle the store-door deliveries and pickups, he added.

The agencies to be employed for this service will be announced later, he said. In the interest of uniformity, a single tariff agency will be published for account of all New York roads. The matter of effecting corresponding arrangements for the collection and delivery of less-than-carload shipments, he said, is under active investigation with a view to making such arrangements effective at the earliest possible date.

No objections to the plan were raised by any of the 50 representatives of carriers and shippers who attended the meeting. Mr. F. O. Nelson, representing the Merchant and Truckmen's Association of New York, obtained leave to submit a plan by which he said the interests of the truckmen of New York City would be protected when the new delivery system becomes effective.

Motion Pictures

Fine Arts Theater

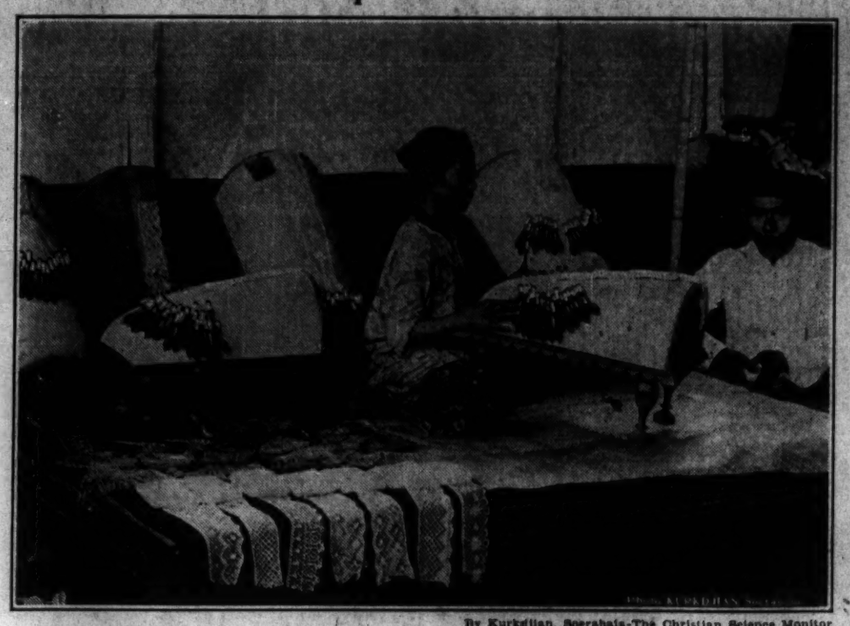
Last evening, Miss Ruth Dale Ward, contralto, in a return engagement, by request, gave another of those intimate recitals which are one of the distinguishing features of the Fine Arts Theater. Mme. Shari de Lys played the piano accompaniments. The program included the Verdi Praté from Handel's "Alcina," "Queen Mary's Song," Elgar; "Mon Cœur s'ouvre à ta Voix," from Saint Saëns's "Samson et Dalila"; and "Mélisande in the Wood," Goetz; with "Oh Promise Me" for encore.

"Das Lied ist Aus," the melodious German operetta which is entering its second week here, proves, on second viewing, to be a lot better than we first esteemed it. No matter how odorous comparisons may be, we must admit that it took a week of slumming in the Lower Depths of Art, i.e., among the common and not even garden variety of commercial films, to bring us to the realization that the output of New Babelsburg is for the most part a far, far better thing than that of Hollywood; and that the Fine Arts Theater is a well-spring of superior screen entertainment in an arid waste of pictures that are cheap, tawdry and utterly without excuse for being.

It was amazing to discover the imaginative touches, the clever bits, overlooked at the first viewing and to rediscover the extraordinarily fine character acting of the Baron, the quiet expressiveness of the Music Publisher, the incorrigible Emmy's artful ways and the compounded serenity of Ulli's Grandmother (names we cannot give, alas, having failed to preserve the printed cast). The singing is of high quality throughout, the story absurdly amusing. It is a picture worth seeing more than once, and, if stay-at-home Bostonians were aware of their opportunities, worth a long summer run.

M. L.

Artistic Craftsmanship Shown in Dutch East Indies



By Kurkjian, Soerabaia-The Christian Science Monitor

LACE MAKER FROM PALEMBANG, SUMATRA, ATTESTS SKILL IN DESIGNS

FORMER APPRAISER GETS PURSE OF GOLD

Mr. James F. Ingraham of Peabody, who has served as appraiser of merchandise at the Port of Boston since Jan. 7, 1929, when he succeeded Mr. Samuel W. George, and who was retired July 1 when the position was abolished as part of the Government's economy program, was today presented with a purse of gold, flowers and other gifts by the employees of the appraisers' department. The presentation was made in the hearing room in the appraisers' store building on Atlantic Avenue.

The work formerly done by Mr Ingraham is now being performed by Mr. James L. Dunn, chief assistant appraiser, who carries the title of appraiser without the pay going with that office.

PASCHEN SENTENCED FOR TAX EVASION

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 12—Mr. Chris Paschen, former building commissioner of this city, was fined $10,000 and costs and sentenced to two years in the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., in the United States District Court here Friday for evading the income tax.

Mr. Paschen, an appointee under a former mayor, Mr. W. H. Thompson, was indicted for depriving the Federal Government of $114,000 for the revenue department claims due on income in 1927 and 1928. The jury found him guilty for 1927 but not for 1928, though his defense attorney claimed the evidence was the same for both years.

OTTAWA PAPERS CARRY FOREIGN SYNDICATE COPY

Complaint Is Heard at Convention of Canadian Authors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—A vigorous protest against the use of United States syndicated matter, to the almost total exclusion of Canadian text and illustrations of this type, was presented in the form of a resolution to the eleventh annual convention of the Canadian Authors' Association.

Mr. J. Murray Gibbon, Montreal, in submitting the resolution, pointed out that the two Ottawa newspapers last year carried 1500 pages of foreign syndicated matter, and that this was typical of the situation throughout Canada. He thought that the Government should be asked to pass a "quota" law, restricting foreign syndicated material to not more than 80 per cent of the feature space.

Although it was understood that there was at present very little syndicated stuff produced in Canada and this of an inferior quality, it was unanimously agreed that such a resolution would have the effect of opening the public's eyes to the lack and eventually supply the demand.

Mr. James Hopper, president of the Authors' Guild of America, expressed his sympathy in the stand taken by his Canadian confreres, seeing no reason why, if the United States could put a tariff on Canadian lumber, oil and wheat, Canada should not put a tariff on syndicated material. At the same time he deplored any tendency to curtail the free interchange of art and literature, "products of the mind," which should belong equally to all the world.

A paper was read by Mr. Hugh S. Eayrs, president of the Macmillan Company of Canada, in which he reviewed the present trials and tribulations of a publisher. While the private purchase of books was decreasing, owing, he thought, to the increasing tendency to dwell in small apartments and to indulge in cheaper counter attractions, lending libraries were growing in popularity. The average sales of a fiction book in Canada was only about 300 copies, he said, so that publishers must largely depend for their profits upon the sale of school and other textbooks, reprints and other forms of business.

"I must confess," he said, "that the publishing business has shown less aggressiveness and worse organization than any other business in existence."

The effect of tariffs against foreign magazines was entirely nil so far as keeping out trash went, declared Mr. Leslie Roberts of Montreal. The cheap magazines were escaping the duty by printing Canadian editions, so-called, in Canada, while the better publications which competed with home products came in unhampered. However, Mr. Roberts could see no reason why foreign literature should not enter freely into competition with Canadian. The Canadian public knew what it wanted and it was the duty of Canadian writers to bring them to the point where they preferred their own literature on account of its superior excellence.

Bonds Are Burnt By Georgia Town For Patriotism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GUYTON, Ga.—This little southeast Georgia town situated 30 miles from Savannah put on a Fourth of July celebration that was unique. The holiday was used as the means of publicly burning all the bonds of the town which had been paid for.

It was the celebration of the town being debt free. Guyton discounted some of its debts to be able to put this celebration on at this particular time. It had some water works and electric light works bonds that were not due for two years but they paid these up in full in order to start with a debt free record.

Mr. E. E. Sowell, Mayor of the town, and his board of aldermen succeeded in bringing the town to this happy condition through the practice of rigid economy in town affairs and in keeping behind the property owners to see that they paid taxes when due.

The program began with singing of "America," and there were patriotic readings by young people and addresses by the older folks. William G. Sutlive of Savannah, managing editor of the Savannah Press, delivered an address. The program concluded with all the bonds being placed in a fireproof urn and burned while an orchestra played patriotic airs.

SHEPPARD DEFENDS DRY LAW AUTHORSHIP

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP)—Senator Morris Sheppard (D.) of Texas defended in the Senate yesterday his right to be called the author of the Eighteenth Amendment. After reading a newspaper article saying "it is generally known that Wayne B. Wheeler wrote and handed the Eighteenth Amendment to Sheppard to sign on the dotted line," Senator Sheppard said:

"That is entirely untrue. I wrote and introduced the resolution that became the Eighteenth Amendment. In doing it, I conferred with others in and out of Congress."

North Carolina Couple Stabilize Farm Income

Something to Sell Every Day in the Year Proves Prosperous Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FOREST CITY, N. C.—Something to sell every day in the year, is the undeviable rule for success on the farm in the opinion of Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Hutchins, owners of Pleasant View Farm near here, who have followed this agricultural program for years, and always found it equal to any situation of economic stress.

In fact, the present slump has made no appreciable inroads upon the schedule of prosperity the farmers have worked out, and the story of their achievements might serve to enlighten other farm families seeking a way out of difficulties into which they have fallen by the collapse of prices of many farm products, especially cotton.

"I started in Rutherford County," says Mr. Hutchins "and my first lesson was learned from Barker's famous almanac. Later I accumulated more knowledge in the university of hard knocks, and always have been a student in that institution.

"My wife and I began housekeeping on a share-cropping plan, the landlord furnishing everything. We tried that two years without success. In 1914, with cotton only 6 cents a pound and this our only crop, we realized that some drastic change had to be made.

Cotton to Pork

"We leased another farm near by. Determined to get away from cotton growing as much as possible, we began raising hogs, starting with fine stock. We made some money from this side-line in the six years spent on this farm. While everything did not run smoothly, we saved money, and in 1919, bought 34.5 acres near by, practically all of it wooded land. Spare time was used in cutting timber with which we built our house. Our object in buying this unimproved land was to get good soil on which to farm.

"We sold our hogs and moved into our present home in 1920, and set out peach trees from seed planted the first year. We succeeded in lifting the mortgage off the farm in six years and since that time have not been on speaking terms with mortgages.

"Now we have about 20 acres of cleared land. One of our neighbors farms five acres of it while we take care of the other 15 acres.

"Two and one-half acres of our farm is in orchard, the same in truck, four acres in corn, and six acres in cotton. We average from 500 to 700 pounds of lint cotton per acre.

"It is our aim to grow such crops as will distribute our work through the entire year, producing enough to live on without cotton, and having something producing revenues every month in the year. We are never out of work.

Fruit Specialists

"Among the things we raise for sale are potatoes, corn, beans, melons, plums, peaches, pears, grapes, figs, cherries, strawberries, raspberries, chickens, eggs, milk and butter. We specialize in peaches and strawberries. We have something to sell every day in the year and don't have to worry about the price of cotton. We often sell eight different products in one day.

"We sell to local stores and private families. We sell to stores in one town and to private families in another.

"Local business men, we have found, are ready to cooperate and lend us a helping hand if we have high-grade products in attractive packages, if we are honest and fill to merchants only. The merchant helps us and we help him.

"Pleasant View Farm is a happy place. We are all contented and busy. And most of the general prosperity that abounds can be traced directly to my wife's industry and energy."

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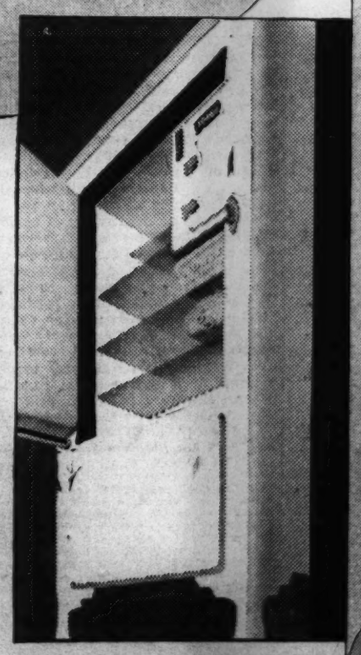

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

BRAZIL'S THREE PLAYERS LOSE

Davis Cup Netmen Beaten in Longwood Bowl Tennis Singles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., July 12—Although play started behind schedule here yesterday afternoon in the fortieth Longwood Bowl tennis tournament, all but one of the 16 second-round matches were completed by nightfall on the grass courts of the Longwood Cricket Club. The feature of the opening day's play was the elimination of Brazil's three Davis Cup players, who are touring the United States this summer for tournament experience.

Play continues today in the third round; all matches to be contested on the best three-in-five-set basis.

Keith Gledhill of Santa Barbara, Calif., winner of the United States intercollegiate tennis championship as a student of Stanford University in 1931, is seeded No. 1 in the absence of H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., who is in Europe with the United States Davis Cup team. Gledhill, playing on the court directly in front of the clubhouse yesterday, eliminated Clyde Adams of Waco and the University of Texas, 6—1, 6—1, in the first round, and then defeated Henry H. Holden, another Texan, from Houston, 6—2, 8—6, in the second.

The three Brazilians, Ricardo Pernambuco, Umberto Costa and Carlos Aranha, seeded in that order as the only foreign entrants, were stopped by low ranking players. Aranha defeated Paul Guibord of Melrose, Mass., in the first round, 6—2, 6—2, but lost to Huntington Hartford, Newport, R. I., in the second, 7—5, 4—6, 6—3. Aranha was at set-point twice in the first set, leading 5—3 and 40—15.

Costa failed to get by the first round, losing to Henry J. Culley of Santa Barbara, Calif., 7—5, 7—5, while Pernambuco romped through a 6—2, 6—1 first-round match against Horace Taylor of the Longwood Club. Pernambuco could not cope with the sharp-shooting tactics of Keith Werner of Los Angeles in the second round, losing a close three-set match, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3.

All of the other seeded players, Wilbur F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, Dr. Eugene H. McCauliff, Yonkers, N. Y., Richard T. Murphy, Utica, N. Y., David N. Jones of New York, Jack P. Tidball of Los Angeles, Jacob H. Hess Jr., of Fort Worth, Texas, and R. Berkeley Bell of New York, won their matches. The summary:

LONGWOOD BOWL TENNIS TOURNAMENT SINGLES—First Round

R. Berkeley Bell, New York, defeated Walter E. Aransburg, Pittsburgh, Penna., 6—2, 6—4.

Dr. William Rosenbaum, New York, defeated Fred A. Holton, Brookline, Mass., 6—1, 8—6.

Martin Buxby, Miami, Fla., defeated C. McR. Winslow Jr., Newport, R. I., 6—1, 6—0.

Karl S. Pfaffmann, Quincy, Mass., defeated W. F. Morton, Brookline, Mass., 6—2, 2—6, 6—4.

Richard T. Murphy, Utica, N. Y., defeated L. W. Tiers, Cooperstown, N. Y., 6—2, 6—3.

Elbert R. Lewis, Los Angeles, won from David S. Niles, Brookline, Mass., by default.

Huntington Hartford, Newport, R. I., defeated Carl Schwiekhardt, New York, 6—3, 11—9.

Carlos Aranha, Brazil, defeated Paul Guibord, Melrose, Mass., 6—2, 6—2.

Dr. Eugene H. McCauliff, Yonkers, N. Y., defeated Alex Persons, Worcester, Mass., 8—6, 6—2.

Jerome Flaherty, New York, defeated Allan S. Key, Eastland, Texas, 6—2, 6—4.

D. P. Robinson Jr., Brookline, Mass., defeated Norcross Tilney, Orange, N. J., 6—3, 6—0.

Ray Palmer, New York, defeated Larry Freeburn, Winchester, Mass., 6—2, 6—3.

Jack P. Tidball, Los Angeles, defeated Herbert Shaw, Brookline, Mass., 6—3, 7—5.

Harold Surface, Kansas City, defeated Tolcott Banks, Scituate, Mass., 6—2, 6—3.

Keith Werner, Los Angeles, defeated Robert Buck, Fall River, Mass., 6—4, 6—2.

Ricardo Pernambuco, Brazil, defeated Horace Taylor, Brookline, Mass., 6—2, 6—1.

Keith Gledhill, Santa Barbara, defeated Clyde Adams, Waco, Texas, 6—1, 6—1.

Henry H. Holden, Houston, Texas, defeated Fred C. Baggs, New York, 6—4, 6—2.

Edward McKnight, Springfield, Mass., defeated Platt Spencer, Brookline, Mass., 6—3, 3—6, 6—4.

A. T. Turner, Brookline, Mass., defeated W. C. Thompson, Portland, Ore., 7—5, 7—5.

David N. Jones, New York, defeated William K. Porter Jr., Brookline, Mass., 6—1, 6—2.

Casper H. Nannes, New Brunswick, N. J., defeated Robert Tunis, Boston, 6—4, 6—2.

Sam Fitch, New York, defeated Frank E. Dame, New York, 6—3, 6—2.

Wilbur F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, defeated Peter Blanchard, Boston, 6—2, 6—1.

Donald Martin, Newton, Mass., defeated Walter Levitan, Boston, 6—2, 6—4.

Joseph L. Coughlin, San Francisco, defeated W. L. Taliaferro, Quincy, Mass., 6—2, 6—1.

Albert Law, New York, defeated William Bragaw, New York, 6—3, 6—2.

Jacob H. Hess Jr., Fort Worth, Texas, defeated John F. Rae, Boston, 6—3, 6—0.

Leighton Brewer, Boston, defeated Leonard Straus, Great Neck, L. I., N. Y., 6—4, 7—5.

Austin D'Arcy, Brookline, Mass., defeated William Smythe, Englewood, N. J., 6—2, 6—4.

Henry J. Culley, Santa Barbara, Calif., defeated Umberto Costa, Brazil, 7—5, 7—5.

Second Round

Buxby defeated Pfaffmann, 6—0, 6—2.

Hartford defeated Aranha, 7—5, 4—6, 6—3.

Palmer defeated Robinson, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3.

Werner defeated Pernambuco, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3.

Turner defeated McKnight, 7—5, 6—1.

Jones defeated Nannes, 6—2, 6—1.

Fitch defeated Lavallee, 6—0, 7—5.

Coen defeated Martin, 6—3, 6—4.

Coughlin defeated Law, 6—2, 6—4.

Hess defeated Brewer, 6—2, 6—1.

Culley defeated D'Arcy, 7—5, 6—4.

Bell defeated Rosenbaum, 6—2, 6—4.

Tidball defeated Surface, 8—6, 6—4.

Gledhill defeated Holden, 6—2, 8—6.

McCauliff defeated Flaherty, 6—0, 10—8.

ITALY'S DELEGATION ARRIVES

NEW YORK, July 12 (AP)—Italy's Olympic delegation, 132 strong, arrived yesterday in splendid condition, heartily singing the Fascist anthem, "Giovenezza," as the liner Conte Bianeamano steamed up the bay. The athletes numbered 106, by far the largest squad to dock here to date, and consisted of the track and field, rowing, cycling, gymnast, wrestling, swimming, modern pentathlon, boxing, fencing, target shooting, weight lifting and yachting squads. Outstanding among the athletes were little Ugo Frigerio, walking champion, who won Olympic titles in both the 1920 and 1924 games; Julius Gandini, twice Olympic fencing champion, and Luigi Beccali, European 1500-meter champion, who has run the distance in 1m. 50s.

LIEBOLD IS DISMISSED

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 11 (AP)—Nemo Liebold has been dismissed as manager of the Columbus team of the American Association, Lawrence McPhail, club president, said today. The action came after the Red Birds, rated on paper as one of the strongest teams in the association, had dropped six straight games, four of them to the last-place St. Paul team and two ere Liebold had been manager of the club since 1928. President McPhail did not say who would be named to succeed Liebold.

Pirates and Tribe Win in National

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Pittsburgh	43	31	.581
Chicago	42	35	.545
Boston	42	37	.532
St. Louis	38	39	.494
Philadelphia	40	43	.482
Brooklyn	38	41	.481
Cincinnati	39	48	.448
New York	33	41	.446

RESULTS JULY 11

Boston 8, Chicago 2.
Pittsburgh 5, Brooklyn 3.
Only games scheduled.

Steve Swetonic, Pittsburgh right-hander, defeated the Brooklyn Dodgers yesterday at Forbes Field, 5 to 3, and enabled the Pirates to increase their lead in the National League race to 2½ games over the Chicago Cubs, who lost to Boston, 8 to 2. The Braves are still one contest in the rear of Chicago. These were the only games scheduled for the day.

Swetonic was helped at Forbes Field by the timely batting of Tommy Thevenow, who is playing third base in the absence of Pie Traynor. Thevenow drove in two runs in the fifth, and in the eighth, led off with a triple and later scored. Swetonic limited the Dodgers to seven scattered hits, five of them singles. Hack Wilson led the Brooklyn attack with a pair of doubles. Three of Pittsburgh's 12 hits went to Lloyd Waner, fleet center fielder.

Walter Betts won his tenth victory of the season in Chicago, aided by some heavy hitting from his outfielders. The Tribe started off in the first inning by scoring five runs and driving Pat Malone out of the box. A base on balls, an error, two singles, Fred Leach's triple and a wild pitch, accounted for the five runs. Leach also hit a double, driving in four runs in all. The Cubs touched Betts for seven hits, but could not get to him in the pinches. The scores:

AT PITTSBURGH

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	x	5	12	0
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	7	0

Batteries—Swetonic and Grace; Heimach and Sukeforth. Umpires — Moran and Magerkurth. Time—1h. 41m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	5	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	6	1
Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	2

Batteries—Betts and Hargrave; Malone, Grimes, Tinning and Hartnett. Losing pitcher — Malone. Umpires — Stark, Rigler and Donnelly. Time—1h. 40m.

OWNERS MOVE TO STOP ROWDYISM

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 12 (AP)—Baseball players of the American League were advised today that the days of rowdyism on the playing field are over. Diamond stars who attempt to settle arguments by wielding their fists, hereafter, will face a minimum suspension of 30 days without pay.

Owners of the league clubs voted the penalty yesterday as conclusion to their hearing of the case involving Bill Dickey, one of the main cogs in the championship aspirations of the New York Yankees. Dickey was suspended last Saturday for 30 days and was fined $1000 by President William Harridge for his attack on Outfielder Carl Reynolds of the Washington Senators.

Col. Jacob J. Ruppert, owner of the Yankees, protested that the penalty was "unnecessarily severe," but his arguments resulted only in the adoption of the new minimum penalty for any future fights of a similar nature. The Yankee owner said, however, he would advise Dickey of the right to appeal the suspension to Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis.

In addition to taking their stand against fighting, the owners adopted penalties for "bean-ball" pitchers. Under these rules, an umpire will be expected to remove from the game, on first offense, any boxman who heaves a ball aimed at the batter's head. The second offense will bring a 10-day suspension, and a third offense will lay off the pitcher for a month.

It had been expected the finances of the Boston club, which has made a sorry showing, would be considered, but if so there was no announcement. The prexies also were silent on proposals that admission rates might be revised to absorb the new federal tax.

RECORD ENTRY LIST FOR PUBLIC LINKS

NEW YORK, July 12—An increase in the entry list for the public links golf tournament of the United States Golf Association this season, bringing the total of 204, has created a new record, according to an announcement by Ganson Depew, chairman of the public links committee of the association. The tournament will be held over the Shawnee Golf Course, at Louisville, Ky.

Among those entered are Charles Ferrera of San Francisco, last year's champion, and Carl F. Kauffman, of Pittsburgh, winner of the title during the three previous years. The President Harding intercity team trophy will be in competition again and San Francisco, last year's winner, will send a team to defend. Twenty-four cities will have teams entered. Individual entries from 10 other cities have been received.

LAFAYETTE STUDENT LEADS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 12—Walter Rothenberg, a member of the Winged Foot, won the qualifying medal in the second annual New York State junior golf championship at the Siwanoy Golf Club yesterday. Rothenberg is a sophomore next year at Lafayette. He bettered Willie Turnesa, of the Fairview C. C., Elmsford, N. Y., a member of the Turnesa brothers of professional fame, by one stroke at the conclusion of the 18-hole test in which 57 juniors competed. Rothenberg scored a 75 and Turnesa a 76.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	50	34	.595
Indianapolis	50	38	.568
Milwaukee	44	39	.530
Columbus	46	42	.523
Kansas City	44	43	.506
Toledo	44	45	.494
Louisville	35	47	.427
St. Paul	29	54	.349

RESULTS JULY 11

Milwaukee 3, Indianapolis 2.
Toledo 11, St. Paul 5.
Louisville 10, Kansas City 9.
Only games scheduled.

AUSTRALIANS SCORE 418 RUNS

OTTAWA, July 12 (Canadian Press)—The touring Australian cricket team scored 418 runs for nine wickets in its match against a team from the Ottawa Valley Cricket Council yesterday. Ottawa was all out for 55 runs. V. Richardson, visiting captain, scored 147 and Don Bradman 105. The teams play again today.

A'S DROP TWO TO INDIANS

Yanks Gain by Defeating Browns—Senators, Tigers Win

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	54	26	.675
Philadelphia	48	35	.578
Detroit	44	33	.571
Cleveland	45	36	.556
Washington	43	38	.531
St. Louis	39	39	.500
Chicago	28	50	.359
Boston	17	61	.218

RESULTS JULY 11

New York 15, St. Louis 4.
Cleveland 9, Philadelphia 8.
Cleveland 12, Philadelphia 7.
Washington 5, Chicago 1.
Detroit 8, Boston 3.

With Danny MacFayden in the box, the New York Yankees yesterday gained valuable ground in the American League pennant race by beating the St. Louis Browns, 15 to 4. Connie Mack's Philadelphia Athletics struck a snag in their attempt to overtake the Yanks by dropping both ends of a double-header to Cleveland, 9 to 8 and 12 to 7. Washington made it two straight over Chicago, 5 to 1. The Detroit Tigers took the lead in their series with Boston, 5 to 3.

Joe Sewell, Frank Crosetti and Earl Combs were the heavy hitters as the Yankees defeated the Browns. Sewell hit a homer and two singles, driving in four runs. Crosetti also batted in four runs with a double and two singles. Combs connected with a triple and two singles and crossed the plate four times. Art Jorgens also hit a home run for the Yankees. MacFayden held the Browns to seven hits and kept out of trouble most of the time.

Heavy hitting gave the Indians a double triumph over the A's. Although outhit 19 to 11 in the first game, the winners came through beautifully in the pinches and managed to finish on top. Earl Averill's homer in the ninth inning gave the Indians their margin of victory. In the second game, the Indians were outhit again. Averill hit two more homers in this game and drove in three team mates. Jimmy Foxx of the A's hit his thirty-fourth home run of the season, also in this game.

George Uhle piloted the Tigers to victory over the Red Sox at Fenway Park. The big right-hander was touched for 10 safeties, but he "bore down" with men on base and kept the hits scattered. Earl Webb and George Davis did most of the Detroit hitting. The former connected with a single, double and triple, while Davis had a double and a pair of singles, as well as a stolen base. Pete Jablonowski, who started for the Sox, was batted out in the seventh.

Al Thomas pitched against his former team mates and shut them out in all except one inning. The Washington star yielded only seven hits, three of them good for two bases. Thomas also made two safeties himself and drove in a run. Joe Cronin's bat was effective against the White Sox, the young shortstop getting a double and single and driving in three runs. Two of Chicago's hits were made by Red Kress. The scores:

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	1	0	4	0	2	4	4	0	x	15	15	0
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	4	7	2

Batteries—MacFayden and Jorgens; Hadley, Cooney and Bengough. Losing pitcher—Hadley. Umpires—Geisel and Guthrie. Time—2h. 1m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	2	1	0	3	0	2	0	1	9	11	0
Philadelphia	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	8	19	2

Batteries—Russell, Connally and Sewell; Walberg, Krausse and Cochrane. Winning pitcher—Russell. Losing pitcher—Walberg. Umpires—Owens, Ormsby and Moriarty. Time—2h. 6m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	3	0	1	0	0	4	5	0	0	12	15	1
Philadelphia	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	2	7	17	1

Batteries—Harder and Myatt; Mahaffey, Krausse and Cochrane, Madjeski. Losing pitcher — Mahaffey. Umpires — Ormsby, Moriarty and Owens. Time—2h. 10m.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	5	10	0
Boston	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	10	3

Batteries—Uhle and Ruel; Jablonowski, Moore and Tate. Losing pitcher—Jablonowski. Umpires—McGowan and Dinneen. Time—2h. 5m.

AT WASHINGTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	x	5	11	0
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	0

Batteries—Thomas and Spencer; Daglia and Berry, Grube. Umpires—Van Grafan and Nallin. Time—1h. 52m.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	52	34	.605
Baltimore	52	38	.578
Buffalo	49	37	.570
Montreal	44	41	.518
Rochester	43	46	.483
Jersey City	43	49	.467
Reading	38	52	.422
Toronto	31	55	.360

RESULTS JULY 11

Newark 5, Toronto 1.
Jersey City 12, Rochester 6.
Other clubs not scheduled.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	60	28	.682
Chattanooga	58	30	.659
Little Rock	42	44	.488
Nashville	40	42	.488
Birmingham	40	46	.465
New Orleans	38	52	.422
Knoxville	38	52	.422
Atlanta	33	55	.375

RESULTS JULY 11

Knoxville 15, Atlanta 5.
Nashville 7, Little Rock 0.
Memphis 7, Chattanooga 5.
Other clubs not scheduled.

Mary Greef Enters The Third Round

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., July 12—The Longwood Cricket Club's annual women's invitation tennis tournament, always held during Longwood Bowl Week, got under way here this morning on the grass courts. The contestants would have had ideal playing conditions if it were not for the strong breeze sweeping the courts. In spite of the breeze scores were low in many matches.

Mary Greef of Kansas City, seeded No. 1, dropped five games in her match with Mrs. Harriet Theopold of the Longwood Club, 6—2, 6—3. Both players got a lot of fun out of the match which was replete with comical situations.

Mrs. Carlos Aranha of São Paulo, Brazil, wife of the Davis Cup player from that country, played her first match on grass in North America against Margaret Blake of Lenox, Mass. Mrs. Aranha managed to capture three games in spite of the playing conditions here in contrast to those in Brazil where there are no grass courts. Miss Blake won 6—1, 6—2.

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia, seeded No. 3, Josephine N. Cruickshank of Santa Ana, Calif., No. 4, Mae Ceurvorst, No. 7, and Virginia B. Rice, Boston, No. 5, all drawing first-round byes, advanced to the third round today. The summary:

LONGWOOD CRICKET CLUB WOMEN'S INVITATION TENNIS TOURNAMENT

First Round

Mrs. E. K. Nash won from Mary Virginia Allen, by default.

Marjorie L. Sachs defeated Virginia Ellis, 6—1, 7—5.

Carolyn Babcock defeated Allaire Crozer, 6—1, 6—0.

Katherine Winthrop defeated Mrs. William M. Shedden, 6—2, 6—2.

Second Round

Mary Greef defeated Mrs. Harriet Theopold, 6—2, 6—3.

Josephine N. Cruickshank defeated Mary B. Gibbs, 6—0, 6—1.

Mae Ceurvorst defeated Virginia Cross, 6—0, 6—2.

Ann Page defeated Mrs. Reginald Smithwick, 6—3, 6—2.

Mrs. Carolyn Hirsch defeated Betty Turner, 6—0, 6—0.

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn defeated Mrs. John L. Bremer, 6—0, 6—4.

Margaret Blake, defeated Mrs. Carlos Aranha, 6—1, 6—2.

Alison Harrison defeated Margaret Haskell, 6—6, 6—3.

Virginia B. Rice defeated Mrs. Walter Weld, 6—2, 9—7.

Protection Given Retreating 'Army'

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 12—Veterans of the Bonus Expeditionary Force desiring to return home on transportation offered by the Government are being afforded police protection.

With a heavy guard placed at the Veterans Bureau, it is expected that between now and Tuesday night, the time-limit when transportation funds may be obtained, a considerable portion of the weary, bedraggled army will apply for tickets and food-allowance en route. Reports that many veterans had hesitated to apply for tickets home because of intimidation from irreconcilables in camp led to police action.

Brig.-Gen. Frank T. Hines, veterans' administrator, reported to President Hoover yesterday that 802 men had applied for the transportation loan. He estimated the number remaining at 7975, although a police check shows 11,750 and B. E. F. leaders claim 22,000.

PICK-UPS

EARL GRACE, catcher with the Pittsburgh Pirates, is establishing a new record every time he goes through a game without making an error. Recently he played his sixty-fourth errorless contest, surpassing the mark of 63 held jointly by Johnny Bassler and Van Clemmons. Grace has fielded perfectly in every game so far this season.

The Pirates have maintained their pennant pace despite the loss of their star third baseman and captain, Harold "Pie" Traynor, who made the mistake recently of trying to stop a wild throw by Heinie Meine with his bare hand.

Speaking of third base, Manager Bill Terry of the Giants has put Freddy Lindstrom back on third in an effort to get the team out of its slump.

Manager Joe McCarthy of the Yankees has benched Lyn Lary and put Frankie Crosetti in as shortstop. Lary has not been hitting and his fielding is not what it should be. Monday, against the Browns, Crosetti played a sensational game at the short field and Lary may find it difficult to get back in there again.

Billy Southworth, former major leaguer, who piloted the Rochester Red Wings to four straight International League pennants in five years, has signed to manage the Columbus club of the American Association, according to an Associated Press record. Southworth did well at Rochester and no doubt his recent release came as rather a surprise, despite the fact that the Red Wings have been in the second division most of this season.

BY-PLAYS

SPORTS GROW IN PARIS LYCEES

DURING the last five years, the practice of sports has made great progress in most of the Paris lycées (high schools), particularly at the lycées Montaigne, Saint-Louis, Henry IV, Louis Le Grand and Buffon. Pupils and teachers have come into closer contact and the latter often accompany the students to the sports grounds on Sunday afternoons. Masters have become the boys' friends and this has been the best contribution to the development of sports. The Lycée Louis Le Grand possesses three gymnasia, where all kinds of sports are practiced. Basketball is the boys' favorite game in that establishment and six teams play it every Thursday. Three Association football teams and three rowing crews also train regularly every week, and the school has been French schools' champion in gymnastics during the last four years. As far as space in which to practice sports is concerned, the Lycée Saint Louis is not as privileged as Louis Le Grand. Rugby football and swimming are the chief activities of the pupils during their spare time. Lawn tennis is also played to a considerable extent and an ice hockey team will be formed for the winter sports season. The favorite sports practiced at the Lycée Henri IV are Rugby football and track and field athletics. Gymnastics, lawn tennis, swimming, Rugby and soccer football, fencing and shooting are all practiced at the Lycée Buffon, which won the title of Paris schools' basketball champion in 1930 and 1932. About 150 boys play tennis regularly here, and lessons which they receive are attended by the pupils from several other schools.

VINES KNOWS BEST SYSTEM TO FOLLOW

When H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., the United States singles champion, started out on his tennis campaign of 1932, he was defeated more than once by players who were not regarded as in his class; but he maintained that he was developing his game slowly and preferred to be in top form when the big events came along, even though he should lose a few tournaments at the start. But there were many who believed that the defeats showed he was not quite as strong a player as he had been credited with being last fall. He has now proved that he is not only one of the best tennis players since William T. Tilden 2d, J. Rene Lacoste and Henri Cochet made their mark in tennis; but also that he knows the best system for him to follow if he is to take his proper place in the world of lawn tennis. This he has just proved by winning the Wimbledon singles on his first appearance in that tournament, something few players have ever succeeded in doing and something that few tennis followers expected to see Vines do this year. The young California star has now definitely convinced the tennis world that he is going to become one of the greatest men players the game has yet seen and, while he may not be ready to take the measure of Cochet in the Davis Cup challenge round this year, should the United States make that round, it will not be long before he is the backbone of the United States Davis Cup team which returns that trophy to its homeland in the not far distant future.

OLYMPIC RECORDS WILL BE HARD PRESSED

Unless there is a decided falling off in the performances of the athletes who will finally be picked to compete in the track and field events of the Olympic Games at Los Angeles this summer or conditions on the days the events are held are unfavorable, it will be a surprise if any of the track records and few of the field event marks are still records when the last 1932 title has been decided. United States candidates alone have shown form in a majority of the scheduled events that would warrant the expectation of many new marks and when the best of the European athletes turn in their performances it should be pretty near a new slate that will be posted after the games are over. Surely never before has the prospect been as bright as it is on the eve of the 1932 games.

EIGHT CLUBS FOR FOOTBALL LEAGUE

ATLANTIC CITY, July 11 (AP)—The National Professional Football League will operate next year as an eight-club circuit with Boston the only new member. Boston will replace Providence which was given the right to maintain an inactive franchise for a year. The Philadelphia franchise, at the same time, was forfeited.

In addition to Boston, the circuit will include the Green Bay (Wis.) Packers, national champions for three years; Chicago Bears and Chicago Cardinals, New York, Brooklyn, Staten Island and Portsmouth, Ohio.

Directors of the organization, holding their annual meeting here over the week-end, decided to open the season with a game at Green Bay between the Packers and Chicago Cardinals, Sept. 18. The season will close Dec. 11 at Chicago with a game between the Packers and Bears.

The player limit was reduced from 22 to 20 in the interest of economy and it was decided, likewise, to make a drastic cut in the number of passes.

The league will operate this season under the old rules with two minor exceptions. Directors decided to accept only two of the six major changes in the playing code adopted by the colleges. They agreed to the revised rule providing that substitutes be allowed only once in each period and to the provision covering changes in equipment to make the game safer.

YALE PLAYERS START

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 12—Five Yale football players, headed by Harold F. Woodcock, general manager of athletics at Yale, left here yesterday for the exhibition football game to be played at the Olympics, Aug. 8. The players were B. C. Betner Jr., center; A. B. Strange Jr., center; A. S. Hall, tackle; T. P. Hawley, tackle, and H. C. Sandberg, a back. Others will join on the way out. Also in the party were Dr. Marvin A. Stevens, head coach at Yale; Adam Walsh, line coach; Mr. and Mrs. T. A. D. Jones, Mrs. and Mrs. Woodcock, Miss Caroline Woodcock and Mrs. H. A. Grimn.

TWO IN SHOOT-OFF FOR BRONZE CROSS

BISLEY, Eng., July 12 (Canadian Press Cable)—With aggregates of 69 out of 70, two crack English marksmen, Armorer-Sergeant French of the Hertfordshire Regiment and Sergeant Bolton of the tank corps, yesterday earned the right to shoot-off for the Bronze Cross for leadership in the first stage of the St. George's challenge vase shoot.

With 68 out of 70, Sergt. T. A. Jensen of Innisfail, Alberta, Can., led the Canadian Bisley team in the shoot of the first stage of the vase, one of the most coveted of individual trophies on the program of the National Rifle Association's empire meeting.

Jensen scored 34 out of 35 at the 300-yard range and 34 at 600 yards. More than 1000 expert military marksmen entered the shoot. The best 100 scores will go into the second stage, fired next Saturday at 900 yards.

Yesterday opened the second and by far the most important week of the National Rifle Association's meeting, which winds up on Saturday with the final stage of the King's Prize.

STEWART BOUGHT BY BOSTON BRUINS

Nels Stewart, veteran center of the Montreal Maroons, has been purchased by the Boston Bruins for an unannounced sum, according to an announcement from Charles F. Adams, president of the Bruins. Stewart has been one of the leading center men of the National Hockey League since he joined the Maroons in the 1925-26 season, when the team won both the N. H. L. title and the Stanley Cup.

He has played seven seasons with Maroons, and before that he played five with Cleveland in the old United States Amateur Hockey Association. He won the N. H. L. individual scoring in 1925-26, was second in 1928-29, and has finished well up in the list the other seasons. He was out of the game a month last season, due to a mishap, but scored 22 goals and had 11 assists.

MONTREAL, Que., July 12 (AP)—The Gazette today quotes Nels Stewart, center of the Montreal Maroons of the National Hockey League, as saying he will not play with the Boston Bruins. "I have heard nothing about the report of my going to Boston," the paper quotes Stewart as saying, "but, if it is true, I will not report to Boston, and you may say so."

MRS. VARE WINS THE GOLD MEDAL

Leads Qualifying Round of Griswold Tournament for the Sixth Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 12—Scoring a 79, which was two strokes better than the next score turned in, Mrs. E. H. Vare Jr. of Philadelphia, captured the medal for the annual women's invitation Griswold Trophy golf tournament, which opened at the Shenecossett Country Club, yesterday. This is the fourteenth tournament for that trophy, and it is the sixth time that Mrs. Vare has taken the qualifying round medal.

Mrs. Leo G. Federman of the Glen Oaks Golf and Country Club, who won the tournament last year, had the honor of being runnerup to Mrs. Vare with an 80. Two golfers tied for third place. Mrs. Dorothy C. Hurd of Philadelphia, who has won this tournament twice, and Bernice Wall of the Oshkosh Country Club, each turning in a card of 83. Edith Quier of the Berkshire Country Club, who has won the tournament twice, finished in fifth place with an 85. As Mrs. Vare, Mrs. Hurd and Miss Quier each have two legs on the present trophy, prospects of its being retired from competition are considered bright. The scores of those who qualified for match play:

Mrs. E. H. Vare Jr., Philadelphia	38	41	79
Mrs. L. G. Federman, Glen Oaks	40	41	81
Mrs. D. C. Hurd, Merion	41	42	83
Bernice Wall, Oshkosh, Wis.	41	42	83
Edith Quier, Berkshire	41	44	85
Kathryn Bragaw, Essex County	46	43	89
Mrs. Frederick Davis, Massasoit	45	44	89
Katherine Keeney, Hartford	44	46	90
Helen Bennett, Squin	44	46	90
May L. Congdon, Shenecossett	46	44	90
Esther Dunn, Brooklawn	43	48	91
Mrs. C. T. Voss, unattached	43	48	91
Doris Bryant, Brooklawn	47	45	92
Lucille Parson, Shenecossett	45	47	92
Mrs. W. M. Ferris Jr., Brae Burn	47	45	92
Grace Hamilton, Farmington	45	47	92
Mrs. E. H. Fitler, Merion	46	47	93
Helen Coffey, Nashua	45	48	93
Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Merion	48	46	94
Mrs. C. A. Slosson, unattached	46	48	94
Mrs. L. Dek Phelps, Misquamicut	46	49	95
Mrs. E. E. Wetherill, Huntingdon Valley	47	48	95
Mrs. A. U. Rodney, Quaker Ridge	50	46	96
Mrs. Joyce Bushel, Salisbury	48	48	96
Carol W. Smith, Hartford	45	51	96
Jean Bauer, Botowomut	48	48	96
Mrs. Louise Heineman, unattached	52	44	96
Mrs. J. C. Prizer, Essex	51	46	97
Mrs. C. J. Downey, Springfield	48	49	97
Helen Downey, Springfield	49	48	97
Ruth Batchelder, Brae Burn	48	51	97
Helen Hackney, Agawam Hunt	48	50	98

This great sale breaks all records for 10c food values. Not in many years has a dime been worth so much. Spend your small change in your First National Store this week where it buys greater value than ever before.

LOAF CHEESE — Your choice of three kinds ½ Lb 10c
HERSHEY'S COCOA — Ideal served hot or cold with milk ½ LB TIN 10c
WET PACK SHRIMP — New 1932 Pack — No 1 TIN 10c

MAYONNAISE	FINAST	8 oz Jar	10c
TOMATOES	STANDARD RED RIPE	Large Tin	10c
MACARONI	FINAST	2 8 oz Pkgs	10c
SPAGHETTI	FINAST	2 8 oz Pkgs	10c
SARDINES	FANCY NORWEGIAN KING OSCAR	Tin	10c
KIPPER SNACKS	KING OSCAR	3 Tins	10c
UNDERWOOD'S CLAMS		Tin	10c
KELLOGG'S PEP		Pkg	10c
POST BRAN FLAKES		Pkg	10c
AUNT JEMIMA Pancake Flour		Pkg	10c
JUNKET	ASSORTED FLAVORS	Pkg	10c
FAIRY SOAP		3 Bars	10c
BAKED BEANS	FINAST OVEN BAKED	13 oz Tin	10c

RICHMOND JELLY — In a very useful Goblet 9 oz Goblet 10c
RICHMOND RICE — 2 PKGS 10c
BIG 10c BAKERY VALUES — Sp'nge Cp. Cakes 3 Pkgs 10c; Box Sponge Cakes Each 10c; Sweet Rye Bread 2 Lvs 10c

MORE

BRITISH STUDY NEW POLICIES IN ADVERTISING

Empire Trade Leading Topic at Annual Parley of Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, Eng. — World economic conditions are challenging the British advertiser to accept new policies.

This fact emerged at the annual convention of the Advertisers Association, held here recently, when 1300 delegates from all parts of the country appraised their advertising methods in the light of present-day conditions.

A feeling of somewhat wary optimism characterized the convention, and in dealing with the main text, "Britain's Year of Opportunity," most of the chief speakers placed high hopes for future national prosperity in the forthcoming Ottawa conference.

Empire trade and the necessity of advertising British products throughout the world were the leading topics at the general sessions, and in this connection British traders were criticized because of their lack of enterprise and inefficient methods of salesmanship.

The convention was presided over by Viscount Leverhulme, who said that he could not help thinking that, in speaking of Britain's opportunity, their foremost thought should be the opportunity for leadership. Prosperity cannot be secured merely by advertising for it, he said.

He said he deprecated, however, the cutting down of advertising at such a time, but agreed that it was necessary for the economies of advertising to be put on a thoroughly efficient basis.

In a reference to coupon advertising and film advertising he said that the first should be judged as a question of expediency rather than of ethics, while the second was still in its experimental stage and might justify itself. He said he saw also great possibilities in the radio—if bathos could be eliminated from the sponsored radio programs.

Constructive criticism regarding the fabric of advertising from the advertiser's viewpoint was made by Sir Herbert Austin.

Sir Herbert said they could not afford, especially in difficult times, to economize in advertising and sales media, but said that he could not help pondering on the high expense of modern advertising.

He said he thought they could assume that the newspaper is the chief strand in the fabric of advertising, but that they had to face the fact that the purchasing power of the people has been depleted to an unprecedented extent.

After Reparations Come Other Debts

(Continued from Page 1)

make this explanation to the American Government rather than to a commission.

* * *

"When, in the summer of 1931," he says, "America upset the mechanism of debts and reparations, it was the President and not a commission who stopped the works. Now that the clock is to be set going again, it should be with the President that Europe should deal."

Hence the necessity of a common front, of European solidarity, in negotiations with regard to the debts. This common front should exist not only in respect of policy, but also in respect of procedure, for procedure will have great importance.

It does not, of course, follow that the British will take the same view. Indeed the statement has already been made that Great Britain and the United States have agreed in advance on their general attitude, and though a denial was promptly forthcoming, it is felt that Great Britain will be perplexed by the problem of whether it should stand with its continental allies, or detach itself and stand, rather, with the United States.

The French have always criticized the British as having broken the allied front by entering alone into debt negotiations with the United States. They are anxious that the British should now range themselves with their former allies in the matter of debts revision.

RADIOTELEPHONES BUILT FOR UNDER $100

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., July 12—For less than $100 there can be built today a private radiotelephone equal in power to the average best of the 50,000 amateur stations in the world, according to an announcement made here by the American Radio Relay League, which maintains its headquarters in West Hartford. In the association's laboratories, recent developments have made it possible to design equipment costing only a fraction of the price of similar apparatus designed in the past.

The new transmitter designed by Mr. George Grammer, assistant technical editor of QST, the league's magazine, is of 25 watts rated power and can be of 100 per cent voice modulation. Its performance is said to compare favorably with that of any apparatus authorized for use in the amateur bands.

Moose End Big Rally in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. CATHERINES, Ont., July 12—Delegates from Ontario, Quebec and New York State, attended the international convention of the Loyal Order of Moose which has just concluded here, being the largest convention ever held in this city.

A feature of the convention was Saturday's great parade, in which all the visiting lodges took part. The prize for the best United States unit on parade was won by the Niagara Falls Division which had about 800 members present. In the evening a street dance in which 2000 took part brought the entertainment section of the convention to a close.

Although the Loyal Order of Moose has been cultivating the Canadian field for 20 years, this is only the second annual convention of the Canadian lodges. The order, with its record of achievement in Mooseheart, Ill., where a model city of over 2000 dependent children has been formed, and in Moosehaven, Fla., where ideal living conditions are provided for other members of the order, has taken firm root in Canada, and the growth of the organization has been very rapid.

While in the district many of the visitors took the opportunity to visit the Welland Ship Canal, where final preparations are under way for the official opening on Aug. 6, which will be attended by British Empire dignitaries attending the British Empire conference at Ottawa. They also journeyed to Niagara Falls and visited the fruit belt.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Aricultural markets talk.
5:15 "Toe Ticklers"; orchestra; soloist.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Time announcement; weather.
6:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 Bradford Organ, Louis Weir.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Talk, Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Toy Town Trio.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Gene Austin; orchestra.
8:00 NBC, "You and Your Government."
8:30 "Jack and Jane," songs.
8:45 "Snoop and Scoop"; skit.
9:00 NBC, Household Orchestra; Edgar A. Guest; male trio; soloist.
9:30 NBC, Goldman Band Concert.
10:00 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
10:15 Female vocal trio.
10:30 NBC, Soloists; orchestra.
10:45 News; time; weather.
11:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15-12:00 Dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—"Kentucky, Ky.," songs.
5:15 NBC, "Garden Melodies."
5:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:00 "The Daily Tattler"; news; organ.
7:00 Phil Saltman, pianist.
7:15 Raymond's "Uncle Eph."
7:30 NBC, Ray Perkins; Van Steeden Orchestra.
7:45 NBC, "The Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 Jenney Concert Band.
9:30 NBC, Ed Wynn; Fire Chief Band.
10:00 NBC, Walter O'Keefe; police dramatization; orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts; E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16 Mayflower Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Puzzle Man."
5:05 "The Dance Parade"; orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Shepard Musical Sketch Book.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Short subjects.
6:30 Big Brother's Opportunity Night.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:15 CBS, "Piano Pictures"; duo.
7:30 CBS, "Connie" Boswell; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Benny Kreuger's Orchestra; Georgie Price.
8:00 CBS, Four Eton Boys, quartet.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
8:30 Adrien O'Brien, soloist.
8:45 CBS, "Joe Palooka."
9:00 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Serial mystery story.
10:00 CBS, Alex Gray; orchestra.
10:15 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30 Local and CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Meet the Artist."
5:15 CBS, Virginia Arnold, pianist.
5:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
5:45 CBS, "Musical Comedy Memories."
6:00 CBS, American Legion Trade Revival Campaign program.
6:15 CBS, Reis and Dunn; orchestra.
6:30 Time announcement; baseball scores.
6:36 CBS, Dance music.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 "Big Brother" Bob Emery.
7:30 Elizabeth T. Behnke, pianist.
7:45 Dan Sullivan's Shamrock Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Golden Slipper Marathon.
8:30 CBS, Dictators Orchestra; soloist.
8:45 Book talk, George D. Ross.
9:00 Serial dramatic sketch.
9:30 Organ recital; soloist.
10:00 Studio period; Herald news.
10:15 CBS, Quartet and organist.
10:30 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:00-12:00 CBS popular programs.

ELEVATED PLANS TO BALANCE BUDGET

Although the Boston Elevated Railway did not meet its costs of service for the fiscal year ending June 30 by $1,755,338, it will be able to balance its budget for the ensuing year, according to Mr. Edward E. Whiting, acting chairman of the board of trustees. This year's deficit will be the only assessment outstanding against the communities served, he said.

At a hearing yesterday before the Public Utilities Commission, Mr. Samuel Silverman, corporation counsel for the city of Boston, argued against the proposed interest rate of 6½ per cent on bonds to be issued by the railway. The issue is made necessary to refund bonds put out by the company when it took over the property of the West End Street Railway Company. Bids have already been asked on a loan of $1,776,000, the proceeds of which will be used to meet the deficit for the year.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

7:00 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:00 noon—Stocks; piano; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
1:35 p. m.—Parents Question Box.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
2:45 p. m.—Book review.
3:00 p. m.—Talk, "The Need of Courage."
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
4:30 p. m.—Gordon College program.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Musical programs.
8:00 a. m.—NBC, "On the 8:15."
8:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:01 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
12:30 p. m.—Studio period.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Matinee Revue.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Popular music.

WEEI

6:00 a. m.—NBC, "Pie Plant Pete."
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, Cheerio.
9:00 a. m.—Studio programs.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
12:45 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
1:15 p. m.—NBC, dance music.
2:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
2:30 p. m.—New England Kitchen.
3:00 p. m.—Musical programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; musical.
4:30 p. m.—NBC, "Day Dreams."

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS program.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00-5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-Detroit, Fenway Park, Fred Hoey, reporting.

CANADIAN LOADINGS DROP

MONTREAL, July 12—Loadings on Canadian roads for the week ended July 2 were 36,272 cars, off 3030 from the preceding seven days and 14,126 from a year before.

It Might Be Called 'Just Fair'

Courtesy of Manchester Evening News, London, to The Christian Science Monitor

ROYAL LANCASHIRE AGRICULTURAL SHOW

Royal Lancashire Farm Exhibit Prepares for Opening at Preston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRESTON, Eng., July 12—Preston, famed for centuries for its fairs, is this year sponsoring one of the most important functions of the kind held in England.

The former capital of the Duchy of Lancaster is host to the Royal Lancashire Agricultral Show, being held here from July 28 to Aug. 1. For the event, 45 acres of Moor Park have been transformed into a spectacular showground, for an exhibition of livestock, agricultural products, dairy produce, and flowers that constitutes one of old England's most characteristic displays.

The Preston show ties in with a long line of traditions in the realm of fairs. The town, now a center of the cotton industry, possesses 14 royal charters, virtually all of which authorize Prestonians to hold fairs. From 1179 to the present day these functions have been held, and a chain of British monarchs, from Henry II in 1179 to Henry VI (1422-1461) have been responsible for maintaining the city's rights.

Although the modern agricultural shows have lost much of the historic significance that attached to the earlier events, they still echo the purposes for which fairs and markets were organized.

The Royal Lancashire Agricultural Show claims to be the oldest such agricultural project in the country. It traces descent from the "Society for the Improvement of Agriculture in the Hundred of Salford," founded in 1767, at the Old Coffee Tavern, Manchester.

The first show of this pioneer association was held at St. Ann's Square, Manchester, in 1768. A series of amalgamations followed, and in 1893, the society was reconstituted into its present form, with the Royal Sovereign as patron, and the County Palatine of Lancaster as its area of activity.

The show is regarded, in agricultural circles, as one of the foremost of its type in the United Kingdom, and entries have been received from every part of the British Isles. Cash prizes, amounting to approximately £4500, together with challenge cups to the value of over £1000, are being given this year.

Preparations for the event extended for a year. As soon as last year's show at Liverpool ended preparations for holding this year's event at Preston proceeded apace.

TRINIDAD PREPARES FILM QUOTA BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRINIDAD, B. W. I.—Under the Cinematograph (British Films) Bill shortly to be introduced in the Legislative Council here, it is proposed in 1933 to provide a quota for exhibitors of not less than 7½ per cent of British photodramas and 50 per cent of British news films, according to a recent official announcement.

Newspapers are pressing for a 25 per cent quota for British screen dramas, and for a provision in the bill to encourage Trinidad newsreels, which have already had a popular reception. It is expected that the bill will be copied throughout the British Caribbean.

CHINESE STUDENTS TO STUDY IN WEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NANKING—Thirty-eight Chinese students, who have been awarded fellowships by the China Foundation for Scientific Studies, will leave for the United States, France, Sweden and Germany this fall for further research.

The total amount allotted to these students for their work is $19,500 Mexican and $22,950 United States. The China Foundation received 124 applications this year. The courses of study which these students will pursue range from biology, physiology, chemistry to astronomy, meteorology, anthropology, psychology and paleontology.

Farm Scheme Aids New Zealand's Idle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—The Agricultural Department is reported to be working hard upon the New Zealand Government's employment scheme, which provides workless married men with sections up to 10 acres in the country. The sections being taken from the estates of farmers. The men so settled will work for the farmer who supplies the land or for his neighbors, and cultivate his own plot, from which he will obtain at first food for himself and his family, and later a surplus to sell.

The Government argues that farmers who now lack labor will be able to employ it and so increase production. The unemployed will be given productive work, and ultimately, perhaps, will become independent farmers.

The plans include specially constructed four-room cottages. These have been standardized and are being built in sections at Government workshops, so that they can be put together quickly on the spot.

AERO CLUB FOR PARIS

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The "Amateur Air Tourist Club" and the "Light Airplane Club," two groups which have done much to forward amateur aviation in France, have recently united to give Paris its first Aero Club, a completely equipped organization with a flying field, club-house and piloting school near Versailles.

SHANGHAI TALKS SHOW NEW TYPE OF DIPLOMACY

Friendly Tone of Parleys Described as Ministers Return to Peiping

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China—With the recent return to Peiping of the ministers of foreign powers who were so largely instrumental in securing a Sino-Japanese armistice at Shanghai and the withdrawal of Japanese armed forces from the Yangtse delta there has been revealed the extent of neutral international cooperation in efforts to compose the crisis in the Far East.

Anglo-American coöperation has been especially notable with leading rôles played by Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister to China, and Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, the American Minister. Sir Miles and Mr. Johnson have indicated that never in the history of China under the republic has there been such accord between the diplomatic representatives of the Washington and London Governments.

They have indicated that despite the continued threats of war a new type of diplomacy has appeared in the Far East which is in sharp contrast to the secret manipulations of a decade and more ago when members of legations viewed members of other legations as rivals and intrigued to further the commercial interests of their governments in China.

Both Chinese and Japanese officials in Peiping have taken occasion to recognize the altruistic character of the diplomatic policies followed in China by Great Britain and the United States. Anti-foreignism, which at times has threatened serious trouble in China during the last three decades, is conspicuous by its absence in Peiping.

AN ECONOMY EVENT of interest to all in WEST LANCASHIRE is the great SUMMER SALE at BROADBENTS OF SOUTHPORT The Popular Store Opposite L. M. S. Station

EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND
Cameras
DEVELOPING PRINTING ENLARGING
J.B. WATSON
3 FREDERICK STREET
PHOTOGRAPHIC DEALER
13 & 15 SHANDWICK PLACE EDINBURGH

Bobby's of Lord Street Southport
One of the finest and best equipped Stores for Ladies and Children in the North of England.
FASHIONS FURNITURE CARPETS LINENS SILKS, ETC.
Cafe Restaurant Orchestra
Liberty Agents for Southport and District
Lord Street, Southport, Eng.

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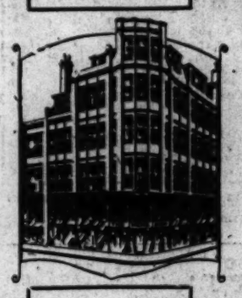
Kendals ~ THE MEN'S SHOP
Spacious Departments at the corner of Deansgate and King Street West cater completely for the clothing needs of Manchester men.
You are invited to stroll through these sections and compare the values for yourself.
Kendal Milne & Co.
MANCHESTER, ENGLAND
MEN'S DEPTS.

SAXONE
SOROSIS
British Made
SAXONE SHOE Co. Ltd.
Stores Throughout Great Britain.

It is the unique flavour and unvarying quality of Fox's Glacier Mints that make men and women the world over praise, recommend and buy them regularly. These aristocrats amongst sweets are deliciously different and cannot be imitated. They are palatable and refreshing at all times.
Don't go home without some.
FOX'S GLACIER MINTS
but they must be Fox's
The finest peppermints in the World.
Obtainable in most countries throughout the World.
FOX'S GLACIER MINTS, LTD., OXFORD STREET, LEICESTER, ENGLAND

50' Guaranteed Tailoring 75'
Made to Measure or Ready to Wear
The Fifty Shilling Tailors
TRADE 50 50 MARK
LONDON DEPOTS: 93-97-99 OXFORD STREET (Just before Bourne & Hollingsworths on the opposite side going West). OPEN ALL DAY SATURDAY, 98-99 CHEAPSIDE. CLOSED 1 P. M. SATURDAY. 110-111 STRAND (Next door but one to Woolworths. Our only Strand Depot). OPEN ALL DAY SATURDAY.
CLAPHAM JUNCTION: 2-4 St. John's Rd.
CROYDON: 114 North End; 75-77 Church St.
DEPTFORD: 177-179 High St.
EALING: New Broadway, Uxbridge Rd.
EAST HAM: 104-6 High St. North
FULHAM: 322-324 North End Rd.
HACKNEY: 408-10 Mare St.
HAMMERSMITH: 107 King St.
HOLLOWAY: 82 Seven Sisters Rd.
ILFORD: 92 High Rd.
ISLINGTON: 15-17 High St.
KILBURN: 122-6 High Rd.
KINGSTON: 69-71 Clarence St.
LEWISHAM: 194 High St.
PECKHAM: 54 Rye Lane.
RICHMOND: Dome Buildings, The Square
STRATFORD: 30 Broadway
STREATHAM: 97-99 High Rd.
TOOTING: 16-20 High St.
TOTTENHAM: 480 High Rd.
WALTHAMSTOW: 39-41 High St.
WOOD GREEN: 33 High Rd.
WOOLWICH: 32-34 Hare St.
PROVINCIAL DEPOTS:
ABERDEEN: 3-5 St. Nicholas St.
ACCRINGTON: 24 Blackburn Rd.
BELFAST: 39 Ann St.; 29 North St.
BIRMINGHAM: 84 High St. (Opp. Co-operative Stores); 147 New St.
BISHOP AUCKLAND: Newgate End
BLACKBURN: 29 King William St.
BOLTON: 64-66 Deansgate
BOURNEMOUTH: 1 Commercial Rd.
BRADFORD: 26 Kirkgate; 8-10 Manchester Rd.
BRISTOL: 42 Castle St.
BURNLEY: Corner of Chancery St. and St. James St.
CAMBRIDGE: 32 Petty Cury
CARDIFF: 24 Queen St.; 139 Queen St.
CASTLEFORD: 21 Carlton St.
CHELMSFORD: 39 High St.
CHESTERFIELD: 16 Burlington St.
COVENTRY: 23-6 Smithford St.
DARLINGTON: 7 Prebend Row
DERBY: 14-16 St. Peter's St.
DONCASTER: 34 St. Sepulchregate; 14 St. Sepulchregate
DUBLIN: 50 Henry St.
DUNDEE: 40 Murraygate
EDINBURGH: 21 Princes St.; 39-41 South Bridge
EXETER: 73 High St.
GLASGOW: 21-7 Argyle St.; 130 Sauchiehall St.
GREENOCK: 36-38 Hamilton St.
GRIMSBY: 6 Freeman St.
HALIFAX: 2-4 Commercial St.
HANLEY: 2 Piccadilly
HEREFORD: 3A St. Peter's St.
HUDDERSFIELD: 17 King St.; 43 New St.
HULL: 13-14 Whitefriargate
IPSWICH: 35 Westgate St.
KEIGHLEY: 42-46 Low St.
LEEDS: 135 Lowes Briggate (Opp. Dyson, Jewellers)
LEICESTER: 1A Haymarket
LINCOLN: 274 High St.
LIVERPOOL: 13 Lord St.; 45 London Rd.; 53-59 Ranelagh St.
MANCHESTER: 42-44 Oldham St.; 22-24 Oldham St.; 55 Market St. (immediately opp. Clarion Cafe)
MANSFIELD: 7 Leeming St.; 8 West Gate
NEWCASTLE: 30 Bigg Market (1st door from Grainger St.); 34 Blackett St.
NEWPORT: 19 High St.
NORTH SHIELDS: 3 Saville St.
NORTHAMPTON: 32 Gold St.
NOTTINGHAM: 30 Clumber St.; 8-9 Beastmarket Hill
OLDHAM: 107 Yorkshire St.; 66 Yorkshire St.
PLYMOUTH: 2-3 Union St.; 21 Old Town St.
PONTEFRACT: 7 Market Pl.
PORTSMOUTH: 187-9 Commercial Rd.
PRESTON: 24 Fishergate; 17 Friargate
READING: 84 Broad St.
ROCHDALE: 45 Yorkshire St.
ROTHERHAM: 19 High St.
SALFORD: Regent House, 250 Regent Rd.
SCUNTHORPE: 133 High St.
SHEFFIELD: 1 Haymarket; 96-102 The Moor
SHREWSBURY: 33 Pride Hill
SOUTH SHIELDS: 37½ King St.
SOUTHAMPTON: 26 East St. (Opposite Boots the Chemists)
ST. HELENS: 18 Ormskirk St.
STOCKPORT: 111 Princes St.
SUNDERLAND: 3-4 Fawcett St.
SWANSEA: 23 High St.; 3 Oxford St.
SWINDON: 9C Regent St.
WAKEFIELD: 2-4 Jackson's Arcade, Kirkgate
WALSALL: 22 Park St.
WEST HARTLEPOOL: 31 Lynn St.
WOLVERHAMPTON: 11 Dudley St.
YORK: 26-7 Parliament St.

Emblem Assorted Biscuits
Eighteen varieties, each one delightful. Order some today and notice how quickly they disappear.
MADE ONLY BY CARR'S OF CARLISLE ENGLAND
ON SALE IN ALL THE LEADING STORES IN THE U. S. A.
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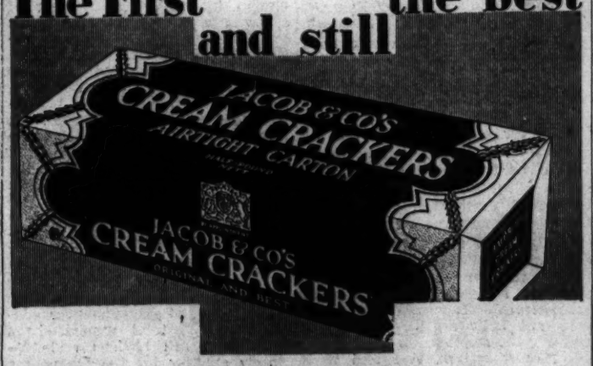

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R. B. Garrett, Hamilton, Ohio.
Mrs. Annie May Evans, Toronto, Ont., Canada.
R. B. Evans, Toronto, Ont., Canada.
Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Morden, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mrs. Homer P. Hobson, Quincy, Ill.
Georgina Hobson, Quincy, Ill.
Mrs. Beth Hippler, N. Cambridge, Mass.
Lilly Dean, Peoria, Ill.
Corienne Illingworth, Peoria, Ill.
Mrs. J. Radtke, Rensselaer, N. Y.
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WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES AND ACTIVITIES

The Gypsy Trail, De Luxe

By EDYTHE G. GUERNSEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Inglewood, Calif.

TRAVELING holds varied lures for people as summer heat rouses the urge to leave familiar scenes for regions more glamorously described. While train travel is comfortably desirable, and touring through the day, with hotel comforts making nights pleasant, appeals to many, journeying long distances with small babies raises unique but not insurmountable problems. In solving them by using a trailer you need not play the tramp. Coming from Florida, which caters to tourists—whether wealthy yacht owners or lowly "tin-canners"—we have the amusement of guessing what the casual mainstreeter thinks of us and this mode of travel.

Land yachts so attractively pictured in magazines are desirable, but even an unglorified trailer can be amazingly comfortable and a source of continuous pleasure. In joining the nomads of civilization by trailer, complete independence is established on long treks, despite complications such as we had with babies of one and three years. The uninitiated may shrink at any program including two such responsibilities. After a trip of 5000 miles credence can be given to the claim that a completely equipped trailer which requires no adjustments at each stop, and which can be parked on the roadside during intermediate trips, insures pleasure.

By complete equipment is meant everything from electric lights, running water and shower baths to baby berths. Traveling from Florida to Maine as this trailer did last summer is positively delightful even with babies, when you can step from automobile to trailer ready to light the stove by merely removing the cover, or transforming dining section into double bed with the same ease and method used by pullman porters on a "lower."

Belief that trailers are unwieldy is not applicable to this 13-foot homemade two-wheeler which has head clearance for a six foot southerner and width to assure his sleeping comfortably. It trails so splendidly that neither the White nor Shenandoah Mountains could particularly impair the normal speed range of 45 to 50 miles hourly.

Compactly Planned

Nights may be confining with babies along, but a small radio affixed to the bookshelf above the front window made them enjoyable. Comfort is assured by a small fan focused on the table and readjusted when the bed is made up.

Compact cabinets built over the wheels center the main weight and contain cooking equipment on one side, vegetable supplies on the other. Set flush in the top of one, the 12x16-inch sink, though small, is sufficient for all needs. In the china cupboard above, a mirror set on the inner side of the door gives excellent light for shaving.

The two-foot passage to the rear separates the two cabinets, facilitating cooking by a short reach from sink to stove, the latter being inset level with the cabinet top and sink. Canned goods are at hand in the small section corresponding to the china closet, while a commodious refrigerator is readily accessible behind the cooking cabinet.

Fifty-four-inch baby berths fill one side from the concealed water tank to back door. Opposite these is a convenient shelved closet and clothes press. Below them, as well as under the lower baby berth and pullman seats, is storage space for tools, camp chairs, cord hammock, portable shower, linen supplies and bedding.

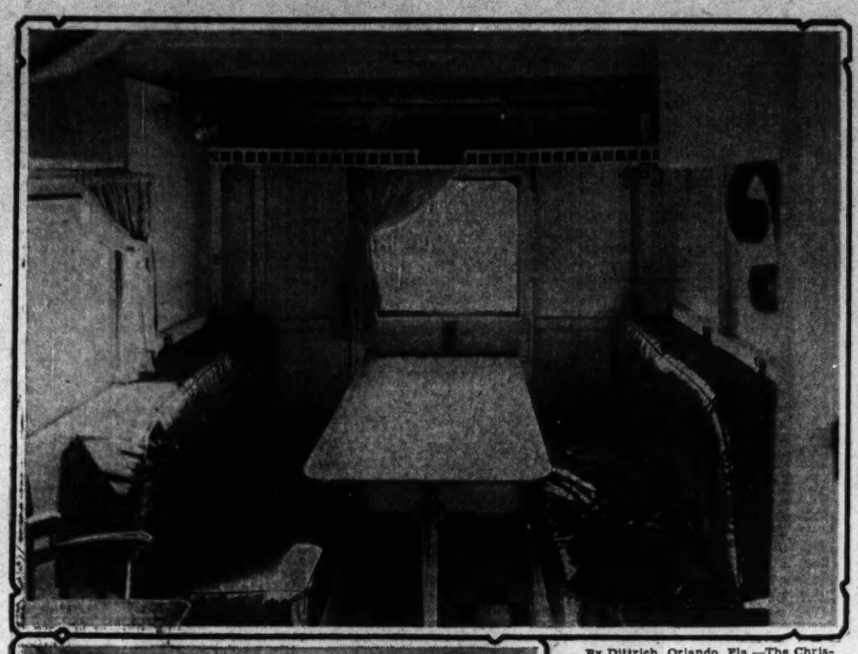
Toilet facilities are secured by lifting a hinged rear section of the flooring and sliding over the opening a seat concealed beneath the clothes press floor.

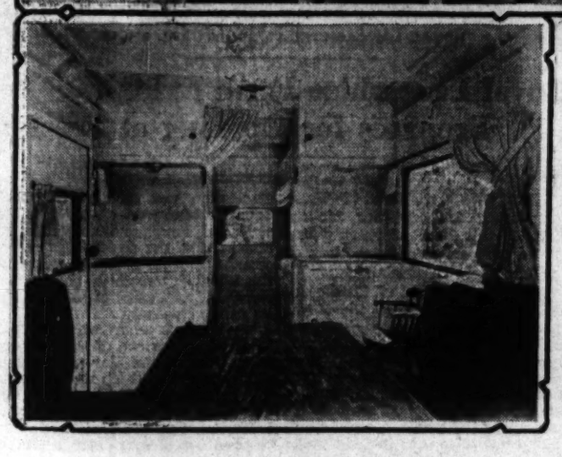
Floridans learn early that cross breezes are essential to comfort in southern climes. Our trailer utilizes this fundamental with side door and large window opposite balanced by front window and rear door. Windows opening into each baby berth permit cross currents when the partition curtain is dropped at night to shield them from light in the front section.

Even Has Showers

Seeing tourists annually laden with odd mattresses, wash tubs and bulging suitcases may be sufficient reason for our demand to travel compactly yet comfortably; to want showers each day and to insist upon clothes kept as well pressed as at home. An eleven gallon tank and supplementary shower tank filled each night before stopping guarantees cleanliness. When city current is unavailable a simple action of plugging into prepared sockets secures light through contact with the car battery.

Possibly it all sounds reminiscent of the kerosene lamp and pitcher pump era to some—this traveling in limited space. But if you find the joy of new country, new beauties and the hum of night sounds close to the door outweighing the undeniable pleasure of good maid service and chefs, then the fun of stepping into your car and driving as far as desired without the necessity of reaching hotel accommodations and restaurant facilities can be secured by a trailer such as ours.





By Dittrich, Orlando, Fla.—The Christian Science Monitor

Two Views of the Interior of Trailer Used by Its Owners for Extended Tours.

A Beauty Parlor for Pearls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

HAVE you ever heard of a beauty parlor for pearls? Perhaps not. But right in the middle of Hatton Garden, which is London's street of gems, there is an establishment of this kind. It is run by two young girls, sisters, who by dint of perseverance and ability have made their little parlor famous in business circles.

Imagine a room which, although plainly furnished, has the attraction of an Aladdin's cave. Lying on green tables in little heaps, in glass shovels, and in wooden trays, are precious jewels of varying values, all waiting their turn for treatment. This is the pearl parlor, and here the sisters deal in various ways with the gems sent them by the merchants.

Like human beings, pearls like exercise. Lock them away in a bank or safe for a few years and they become dull and gloomy looking. It is then that the sisters are called upon to bring back their lost beauty. This, they do, by skillful polishing, and frequently two hours are spent in rubbing up a single gem.

Like an Onion

Tiny scratches are another cause of lost beauty. Contact with a diamond, or some equally hard substance, quickly produces disfigurement. Now a pearl, though you may not think so, is very much like an onion! It is built up of hundreds of layers of nacre—the effluvia in the oyster's body—and in consequence a scratch on the outside means that the whole skin must be removed to remedy the defect.

So with extremely delicate tools the sisters skin the scratched pearls. Often after the removal of the outer skin a black surface is found underneath, as pearls only refract the light from the outside. In this case skinning has to be continued until the removal of the outside skin proves a blessing in disguise; a much more attractive one being immediately revealed.

From time to time the sisters perform even more intricate repairs. Cracked pearls are received, and the tiny fissures have to be stopped up with a very special solution, which completely camouflages them. Again, discolored pearls are sometimes treated. They are passed under a highly sensitive instrument, which slowly absorbs their impurities; but one has to be tremendously careful when giving this treatment, as too much suction would irretrievably ruin the gem.

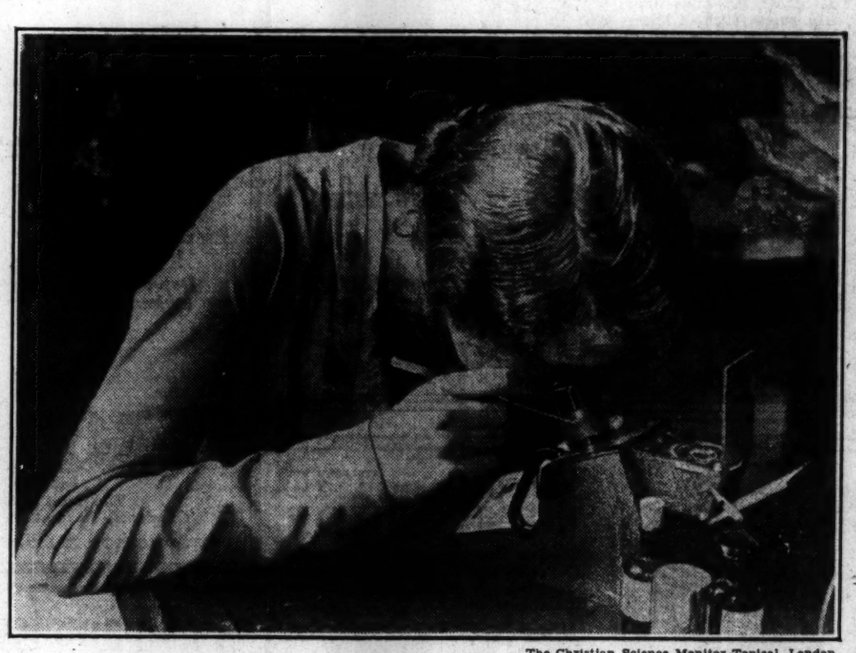
Most of the work conducted in the parlor concerns the sorting and stringing of the pearls. The gems are sent over from India and Japan in bunches, which are grouped together irrespective of size, color or shape. To the sisters falls the task of sorting them out in readiness for necklaces, solitaires and pendants, and the sorting of the various bunches is quite an art in itself. For instance, it would never do to mix up gems of different colors. They must also be graded gradually so that the different blendings are not noticeable.

Stringing

After the pearls have been sorted into harmious groups they have to be strung. This, again, is a task requiring monumental patience and no little skill. The finest English silk and flexible wire, in place of a needle, is used to carry the threads through the tiny holes, which are all of a uniform size, having been drilled in the East by native craftsmen.

In dealing with seed pearls, which are little bigger than small breadcrumbs, the sisters design special patterns and string them accordingly. Frequently it takes a week to complete one of these necklaces, so great is the amount of work involved. With larger gems the same meticulous care is employed. For instance, if in the process of stringing you happened to shatter a rosy pearl—the most beautiful of all the oyster's productions—a small fortune would be lost.

But the Misses Austen, for that is the name of the sisters, have already acquired a considerable reputation for their skill and artistry, and day by day they are adding to it. Well may you ask how these two girls came to launch out into such a fascinating undertaking. The answer lies in the fact that their father, grandfathers and uncles are all well-known Hatton Garden merchants. Were it not for this fact it would have been impossible for them to begin at all. In the first place they could not have acquired sufficient knowledge of precious jewels, and in the second no merchant would have trusted them to treat his valuable gems. After all, the number of young people who handle pearls worth thousands of pounds every day of their lives is very small indeed.



The Christian Science Monitor-Topical, London

Miss Ethel Austen Testing Gems Through a Refractometer.

Views of Woman Film Producer

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

ONE of the first producers appointed by the newly formed London Film Company is Miss Leontine Sagan, of Berlin. Directing films is a branch of cinema activity which women have hitherto tended to neglect; but the success that has already accompanied Miss Sagan's efforts proves that producing talkies, as well as acting in them, is work in which women are well qualified to excel. Last year in Berlin Miss Sagan produced "Mädchen in Uniform," a sympathetic study of the problems of 'teen age girls. It was (though those who have seen the film will find this very difficult to believe) the first picture that Miss Sagan made, and it rapidly became the most popular talkie of the year in Germany. It was highly praised by the English film critics when it was shown privately by the Film Society in London; and it has since enjoyed considerable success when screened in the ordinary commercial cinemas here.

Native of Germany

Miss Sagan was born in Germany but she gained her education in Johannesburg. It was as an actress that she made her entrance into the world of the drama. Young players in England and America obtain their early theatrical experience in touring companies but in Germany there is no touring system, and it is in the stock company of some small provincial town that the actress gets her early training. This was how Miss Sagan began, but soon she worked her way onto the Berlin stage. Here she played, both in English and in German, in many English comedies, including the part of the mother in Noel Coward's "Hay Fever," her favorite rôle in modern comedy. She is an ardent admirer of Mr. G. Bernard Shaw. Talking of the immense popularity of Shaw in translation in Germany Miss Sagan remarked to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that this was a tribute almost entirely to the strength and interest of his ideas, for in translation very little of the wit and vivacity of his dialogue are retained. In spite of her admiration of Mr. Shaw, Miss Sagan is of the opinion that the attempt to film his pieces is a mistake. His dialogue is, of course, excellent; but for screen purposes there is too much of it.

Film of Oxford Life

Miss Sagan's first English film will be a picturization of Anthony Gibbs's novel of Oxford life, "Young Apollo." Miss Sagan has already been up to Oxford to study the locale of the story. What most impressed her in England's oldest university city was the ease and confidence of bearing of the undergraduates, and the sense of security and detachment from all the troublesome problems of existence that seemed to envelop the university. In this, Miss Sagan observed, the contrast with German universities is most striking. The students there are caught up in the economic maelstrom, and are protagonists in the most violent political struggles.

In her films Miss Sagan intends to employ prominent players in the leading parts, and also to give a chance to young graduates of the dramatic schools (who often find great difficulty in obtaining opportunities) in the smaller rôles. She does not, however, think that in western Europe it is practicable to adopt the Russian method of filming ordinary types of people who are not professional actors. Russia is a land of simple men and women who readily express their emotions. They are therefore good subjects for the camera. But the western peoples are too schooled in self-restraint to lend themselves to such cinematic exploitation. The producer is of necessity driven back on professional players.

Gleanings and Glimpses

The wrap-around frock is developed in many styles and for many occasions.

The trim lines of the bib-apron are appreciated in present dress design. Some frocks are furnished with two or more of these overdraperies, which can be worn interchangeably.

Browns—marron, mahogany, malaga, catawba—are coming in with fall styles, as are such reds as Médoc, Bordeaux, Lacquer; and such blues as polo, jockey, periwinkle, and variations of navy. Greens are to be less in evidence than usual, but talisman, a green of yellow cast, and rustic, a darker shade, will be the favorites. Sandy shades, dusty pinks, mustardy yellows, grége, light gray, chalky off-whites, crayon pastels (with vivid hues as foils) are reported for the autumn season by the Textile Color Card Association.

A Tribute, a Program, a Bulletin

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN A recent article about women's clubs, William Rainey Bennett, editor of the Platform World, said that heretofore he has not been able to see the great power and possibilities of the national women's organizations; they have seemed to him like so many other groups—a ladder for social climbers. But he finds that all of this time the various clubs have been growing into more efficient organizations, with well-oiled machinery, and he believes that now the women's clubs are the most democratic thing in America. He continues with this tribute to them:

"There are no political or religious requirements for membership. They are not built around any fetish. Among the membership are radicals and conservatives, rich and poor, the wise and the unwise. These clubs are a cross-section of all the people. Naturally they draw the ambitious, the cream of the community, women who are not willing to 'let good enough alone.' There is no "Goodenough.' These women are not afraid. They do not ask their husbands or the politicians what to do. They are not afraid of the newspapers. They do not think in terms of dollars and cents. They are not running for anything or from anything. They are the freest, most fearless, and most hopeful of all the social agencies."

* * *

One of the many ways in which organized women are helping people to help themselves is shown in the annual report of the Women's Trade Union League of New York. The league this year made a special effort to reach unemployed girls with their educational program. It is encouraging to note that, despite the unusual financial and other problems facing industrial girls, registration increased considerably; 97 students registered for the seven courses that were given and attended them with reasonable regularity. Over one-third of this group registered for more than one class, so that there was a total of 135 enrollments for all the classes. In order to make it possible for unemployed girls to take this work, the league accepted some of the financial responsibility, feeling that no student should be turned away because of her inability to pay a tuition fee. A large number of students were unable, at first, to pay even the average tuition fee of 25 cents a lesson. Yet, in spite of the fact that a large proportion were unemployed, 34 students—over one-third of the total number—have paid their full tuitions and 29—nearly another third—have paid a part of theirs. It is felt that this shows a remarkable coöperation on the part of the students, the more noteworthy as no bills were sent.

* * *

For the small sum of 5 cents anyone may receive a pamphlet which has just been issued by the National League of Women Voters. It is called "Electing the President," and contains a lucid and simple explanation of such points in the political machinery as sometimes seem confusing.

Some of the headings in the text are "Machinery and Nomination," "Caucuses, Local and State Conventions," "Presidential Primaries," "The National Party Conventions," "Campaigns," "Election" and "Meeting of the Electors."

From the pamphlet one may learn at a glance the latest distribution of electoral votes. The address of the league is 532 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

In the Needle Trades

By ETHELYN MIDDLETON

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

THE opportunities in the needle trades for women with decorative ability is a fact often ignored by those of us who are prone to regard this industry as merely another expression of machine-age factory production. There is today increasing room for individual expression by women with sufficient knowledge of drawing and form to execute practical designs. Even in the case of women who have a decorative gift but are without knowledge of the technical aspects of the needle trades, a chance is now available to master practical problems by attendance at various technical and continuation schools throughout the country.

The creative rôle women may play in this trade, which represents the biggest single group of wage-earning women in the United States, is of current interest because of the fact that the prospect for women today is not entirely satisfactory. In a previous article written with this economic situation in mind, the writer sought to show that there were also interesting technical positions for women in the printing industry. A survey of the needle trades suggests that similarly interesting work is available to women in this second field.

One Designer's Experience

An illustration of the opportunities afforded by the needle trades to women who can restrict a sense of design and decoration to technical exigencies, is provided in the experience of Pauline Lyngklip, a young designer engaged by a New York house specializing in infants' and children's wear. The difficulties facing her were considerably greater than those which the average young American woman, attempting to establish herself in the needle trades, would face today. She was born in Russia and when she arrived in the United States her means were insufficient to pay for either a liberal or technical education. Like most Russian girls, however, she could do fine needle work.

Mrs. Lyngklip briefly outlined to the writer her progression from untrained worker to the post of designer of infants' wear. She now lives in a book-lined apartment overlooking New York Bay. Her physical background is certainly remote from the atmosphere of gloom evoked by the conventional misapprehension of the living conditions of all workers in the needle trades. The drear picture prompted by Hood's "Song of the Shirt," with its dolorous refrain of "Stitch, Stitch, Stitch," is no longer apposite, although there is, of course, great room for improvement.

"My first job was handwork on dolls' clothes. Incidentally, the making of dolls' clothes has come to be an interesting and well-paid branch of the needle trades. I worked in a succession of small shops, doing chiefly the fine needle and embroidery work that had been taught me by my mother. Sometimes I brought work home to do in the evenings. It was in the course of this home work that I was able sometimes to offer a little extra trimming or evolve some special decoration that the forewoman approved.

"While I did not realize then that these supplementary trimmings constituted the work of a designer, I see now that these little decorations—variations of Russian and German embroidery motives that I had learned at home—marked the beginning of my work as a designer. In the course of the next few years I went into factory work, and operated machines in knitting mills and in small factories producing lingerie and children's garments.

"My working life was interrupted frequently, or accompanied by, such educational opportunities as came my way. I took liberal courses at the University of Chicago, University of Michigan, and for two summers had one of the scholarships offered working girls by Bryn Mawr. During the two intervening winters my technical education advanced by reason of the training offered me in a small New York factory specializing in the finest children's wear.

Took Several Courses

"In this post I did both hand and machine work, and in this way learned the technical steps involved in making the higher-priced garments, that is, the progression from the uncut fabric to the last ornamentation. The proprietor of the shop permitted me to vary my work by acting as buyer. Thus I acquired valuable experience in the field of fabrics, and the special knowledge gained about completed my qualifications for a position as designer. Of course, a designer must know fabrics, just as a photographer must know film. In the needle trades, by the way, the designer often serves as buyer.

"The duties of a designer of children's wear in the needle trades are about as follows: First, the designer evolves a 'shape' that is easy to put on and take off, and is comfortable. From the designer's rough sketches a tentative garment is cut and assembled, and subjected to all possible criticism from mothers, nurses and wholesale buyers. Next comes the matter of ornamentation. Mothers are always seeking something new in children's wear, and the element of novelty may sometimes be expressed by the designer by means of a topical motive—for example, last season I used a small Olympic design in a line of garments for tiny boys. More often the novelty rests in some unusual bit of embroidery or fine hand finish. While the style element is not as marked as in adult fashions, a child's garment can become 'dated,' and thus lose its value, if an ornamentation is repeated too often.

"For this reason designers are always looking for novelties in stitches and patterns, and for new ways of combining the limited colors practical in the trade. Many of my ideas are variations of old themes—embroidery is an ancient art. I have many books on the subject, and I subscribe to several European trade papers."

Mrs. Lyngklip explained that after the tentative model is approved, it is given to the pattern makers who grade it into the various sizes in which it will later be offered to the retail buyers. The work of the pattern makers is a technical operation, not necessarily included in the knowledge of designers.

Mrs. Lyngklip approves the training provided by the technical and continuation schools. Although her training was obtained within the trade, she believes that a less arduous and possibly more efficient schooling for needlework design is available in these special classes. She points out the increased facilities in short courses now offered unemployed girls by an arrangement between the New York continuation schools, the Women's Trade Union League and the Unemployment Bureau for brief courses in millinery, artificial flower making, costume designing and allied trades. In some cases coöperation of manufacturers provides a small salary during an apprenticeship period.

In any event Mrs. Lyngklip's own experience would suggest that woman's primitive expression of craftsmanship, the needle, continues to have an individual importance even in this day of mass production.

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R. S. V. P.

The Christian Science Monitor,
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THE HOME FORUM

Route des Alpes: Nice to Geneva

AFTER we had been two weeks in Nice, we decided to go to Geneva, across the Alps. Herault, the French chauffeur, greeted this announcement with enthusiasm. He had no friends in Nice, he said, and it was lonely; whereas, if we went to Geneva, it would be only a few days back to his beloved Paris. Did he know the way? Of a certainty; besides, were there not maps?

On the maps it is only a hand's breadth from Nice to Geneva; but maps are not to be relied on. In reality, it was seven days' enchanted traveling from the city by the Mediterranean over the winding, storied mountains to the city by Lac Leman. Seven days—with each day bringing a host of new experiences.

It was a brilliantly clear morning when we left, clear and warm. Nice fell away like a dream, the sea shimmered in the distance, and finally was not glimpsed at all. A river rushed over a white gravel bed; the hills hemmed us in; became the Gorges du Cians. At Annot a small inn, facing the main square under a double row of plane trees, offered us fresh brook trout and strawberries, and the pleasure of watching four elderly gentlemen, like characters out of a novel, discussing the world's affairs over their meal. When we entered they rose and bowed; when they clumped out, in their heavy boots and rough suits, they bowed again.

In the afternoon there was a steady, relentless climb to the tip of Allos Pass from where, looking back, we could see four winding ribbons of road one above the other, over which we had come. Then the inevitable descent, through wild, desolate scenery. It seemed odd to come upon two officers, pedaling blithely down those steep slopes, with pine branches tied to their bicycles to act as brakes. Down, and down, and down, to Barcelonnette, crouching in the shadow of the mountains. Barcelonnette, with its barracks across the square, and its tall clock tower with the stern-sounding bells; and the little main street where all the life of the village was congregated; and the statue of the Duke of Berwick who, in the treaty of Utrecht, managed to get back the Valley of Barcelonnette for the French again and is, consequently, their hero. And, dominating the scene, the small hotel with its Alpine chasseurs passing down the halls, its bedroom walls painted with a border of imitation lace—a new idea—and its enormous red feather beds into which we sank gratefully; only to be roused early next morning by the town crier parading under the windows to announce, in a stentorian voice, that "So-and-So will arrive at the market square this morning with a basket of vegetables — potatoes, beans, peaches and cherries—all to be sold at a great bargain."

* * *

As we wound through the mountains again, we thought that, after all, this was really news worth crying aloud. Even Herault must have had his thoughts elsewhere, for suddenly we were pursued by shouts, and a breathless policeman came running down the road to tell us, between gasps, that we were wanted at the customs house. Customs house, we inquired blankly. Customs house, he repeated firmly. That little building by the side of the road was the douane and we were supposed to have our passports inspected there. But why, we wanted to know? Because, he explained patiently, we were now in Italy, and that was the custom. At this Herault pushed back his cap, as if he had not heard aright. In Italy—how was that possible, when we were going over the Col de Vars? Ah, the policeman said then with an enlightened air, but you are not going over the Col de Vars; you are miles from there; you are going over the Col de Larche, and you are therefore—he spread out his hands—in Italy!

After a time he became convinced that we were not trying to slip into foreign territory, and waved us down the road on our right way, even permitting himself a benevolent and official smile at our mistake.

* * *

Herault kept shaking his head. He felt very badly about it. Finally the head-shakings became more marked, and of a different character entirely, so we asked what was the matter. At that moment the car stopped. He got out and looked into its interior. "Ça ne marche pas," he said. It seemed most evident that something was wrong. We looked about; it was a perfect place to stop. Having negotiated hundreds of hairpin curves with precipices on the side, we were now perched, at an angle of forty-five degrees, on the almost-crest of the highest peak. Above us was a tiny shack, quite deserted, and the blue sky. Below us, dimly seen, the villages we had passed so long ago. But on either side were fields and fields of wild flowers.

We strolled away to pick ourselves a bouquet and to hunt the tantalizing sound of water trickling over stones. When we came back, Herault was triumphant. "It goes again," he said. His hands were grimy. "With a hairpin, which I find in the tonneau, and a match, which I have carried with me, and a bit of wire, the repair is made. Voilà! We will now proceed."

It was the same afternoon that we rode through a storm in the mountains and reached Briançon, with streaming windows and mud-splashed tires. But at Briançon the storm had passed, and a beautiful double rainbow arched across the sky in welcoming bands of color. The bells were pealing in the quiet evening air, and a shepherd was leading his flock along the mountain road.

The next morning was bracingly cool! snow lay on the surrounding mountains in small patches that grew more and more immense as we neared the peak. After a long steady climb, through one tunnel after another, we came to the Col de Lautaret to find the Lautaret glacier lying in dazzling brilliance at the very door of the little hospice. The ice glittered in the sun, the low-hanging dark clouds cast fanciful shadows on the almost unbearably bright crags, and winding down the slopes on the other side, still holding our coats close against the cold blast, we found acres of fat forget-me-nots and purple violets and golden buttercups blowing in the glacial wind.

The valleys held little villages of quaint brown-roofed houses, with children standing in the doorways and goats and cows thrusting their inquisitive heads out of the glassless windows. Long stretches of straight road through the lowland ran beside the roaring, noisy Oisan, full of whirlpools, past gossipy waterfalls and dark, splendid forest. The sky was rose and green with the reflected glory of the sun that had sunk behind the mountain peaks when we rode into Grenoble. After nightfall it was pleasant to walk through the narrow, winding streets, past the gray buildings of the old university, past public gardens strung with colored lights, pausing to look at the statue of Bayard and his followers, pausing on one of the white bridges to gaze down at the swiftly flowing, gray-green Isère rushing madly through the town.

Gorges and ravines, overhanging rocks, pine woods; sunlight dappling the white road; the murmur of water as a constant musical companion; wild honey for tea; a walk in the gardens of the Grande Chartreuse, set like an eagle's eerie in the green hills; and, at last, Chambéry in the Haute Savoie, with its colonnaded streets and busy market square and the memorable hotel famous for its Savoy cooking.

Mile on mile of level road took us out of Chambéry, through smiling fields and beside a talkative river. Then gradually the road began to climb again, and the now familiar, but always thrilling, story of gorge and forest and waterfall unfolded chapter by chapter. Till suddenly we saw Mont Blanc in the distance, mysterious, elusive, beckoning us onward and onward—the climax to the whole lovely tale. At Chamonix we ate our breakfast on the balcony so that we could feast our eyes on that peak, mantled in snows, its tip piercing the bright blue sky, its base clouded in the dark green of the firs. It dominated Chamonix—it was the reason for Chamonix's being.

Jerking up in the funicular to the Sea of Ice, with the world falling away with every click of the cogs, it is amusing to hear voices in the rear of the little car. "Tell me," one says earnestly, "I feel so foolish; but are we in France yet, or aren't we?"

It is laughable, but it really doesn't matter. France or Switzerland, Europe or America, this is a sight that is international, that is enduring, that is timeless. We ride through the clouds, emerging into a new and glittering world, where the eyes are dazzled by the purity of the snows, and the heart beats swifter with the purity of the air. Every sense is sharpened, every perception heightened. With amazement we look down at the crevasses in this tremendous Mer de Glace, to find that ice in great masses can be a deep and burning blue. The winds from nowhere swirl around us; it is invigoratingly cold. With our gaze sweeping across ridge after ridge of the Alps and resting at last on the distant, friendly sky, we feel exalted and renewed, blown free of minor things, ready for the everyday world again.

Mont Blanc does not desert us. All the way to Geneva it remains in our vision, on our horizon. And at Geneva, with its broad esplanades, its climbing roses, and white swans floating with stately grace in the blue water, it rises once more against the sky across the lake, unchanging and ever-changing, brilliantly clear and cloud-hung, pure white, like the symbol of our aspirations.

A. DE L.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months $4.50 One month 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

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14 pages	3c	24 to 30 pages	6c
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14 pages	2c	24 to 30 pages	4c
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SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
(German Edition)
(French Edition)
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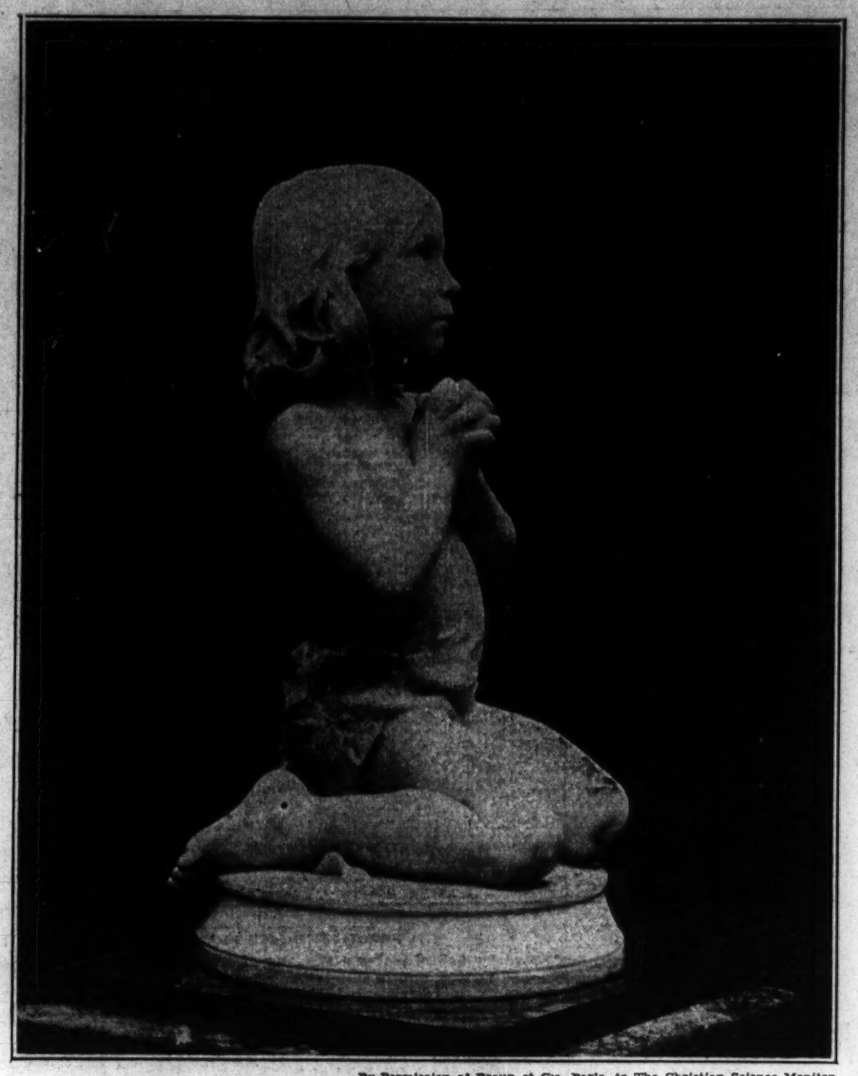

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Saint Jean: From the Statue by Jean Dampt in the Luxembourg Museum, Paris

Bellmann, Sweden's Interpreter

Bellmann without his guitar would have been a troubadour without his harp, a Meister-singer without his rhymes. As his fingers hovered flamelike over its simple strings, they trembled and spoke, each in its own language. They were hazel-rods discovering the mystic sources of song. No man, perhaps, ever possessed more singularly or more richly the gift of improvisation. Improvisation had long been considered the heirloom of a southern clime. Italians, Persians, Provençals—the silver-lined southern edge of the great cloud of Europe and Asia, where the sun dwells in glory, the grape glimmers from beneath transparent leaves, and the myrtle and the palm flourish—were supposed to be the cherished home of this charming growth. Improvisatori came as naturally from these lands as attar of roses from the rose-lands of Turkey, or leeches from the Lower Danube. Nobody thought that there was sap or sun enough in the pallid North to mould so delightful a creature. But, mayhap, a swan in its flight from the warm lands had brought the gift—mayhap the swallows, as they built and chattered under the eaves of Palermo or Ispahan caught up the wonderful thing like a sparkling stone and carried it in their beaks to Sweden. For there it was found, and there it grew into an exquisite flower, and there it ripened into a delicious fruit in the poems of Bellmann. These poems are something unique in the experience of the North. There are poems in the Edda ancient of language, white with a vast antiquity, set in the surrounding myths like snowy pinnacles, reaching far beyond the context in age. There are old nursery songs and rhymed legends, and bits of moire antique in the poems of the valleys of Norway and Finland.

Many of these poems have the rush and the tremor of improvisation. But in none are found such spontaneous outflow, such vivid blending of the genius, the melody of the moment as we see in Bellmann's "Epistles." It is the voice of the Swedish summer that speaks through him. It is the tender beauty of the Swedish night that throws its violet horizons behind and about these poems. It is the thawing lakes, the chiming waterfalls, the far thunder of disenthralled seas, the sparkle of the reindeer's feet over the snows, the flight of wolves through the firs, the murmurs and the mysteries of these firs themselves that evolve themselves from the complex woof of his works. The outer sadness of Swedish landscape in winter—the ice, the vastness, the solitude of it—contrasts with the cheeriness within. The Christmas revels, the blazing fires, the nook by the hearthside made eloquent by the narratives of a Swedish grand-dame, the shelves of books, even the flowers that bloom like summer in prison along the windows, produce a mood that shows itself more than once in these poems.

It is a cordial mood, a sympathetic mood, a mood that dilates like the iris of an eye with all colors. Looking out on the snow is to it looking out on a white ideal world filled with elfish strangeness. The snow is to it a field of flowers, a world of fantastic shapes, a stage upon which the lovely sports of the frost and the storm-wind have thrown the ice-crystals into shapes of jötuns and giants, titanesses and Titanias, an Edda-host of poetic creatures.

It will not be forgotten that the sublime forms of the Norse mythology crept forth from the ice. All the Norse legends are hoary with icicles. Frost-giants and fire giants spurt flame and snow, and when the world goes down into the twilight of the gods there is a silence like that on the highest Alps.—JAMES ALBERT HARRISON, in "A Group of Poets and Their Haunts."

A Conscientious Official

Samuel Pepys was undoubtedly a painstaking and conscientious official. As such, and chiefly as such, was his reputation made in the London of his day. On this alone can we construct the image of him as it appeared to the majority of the public in Restoration times—a punctilious official with whom eminent people talked shop, a studious clerk who could be relied on to discharge his duties efficiently. Introduced into or rather promoted in official life by his kinsman, Lord Sandwich, he succeeded by his own merits in reaching a high and responsible position. Nor was he just a humdrum routine drudge. He was a reformer, an initiator, a far-sighted framer of policy. He stood out against bribery and corruption more than was usual in those days, and exercised a commendable severity in administration in the face of considerable opposition.

He took an advanced line on the controversy of Gentleman versus Tarpaulins. He had no objection to officers because of their breeding, but saw the danger of their lack of seamanship. "The general ignorance and dullness of our lieutenants of ships is a great evil." Through his efforts a reform was introduced by which lieutenants were instructed and examined. He reformed the manner of supplying chaplains to the fleet, he investigated the question of timber for the Navy, and just before his resignation he was tackling the quality of the victuals served out to seamen. . . .

All this, however, was known only to his immediate associates and high officials. Charles II often spoke to him about "navy business," having heard of his reputation and himself wanting, no doubt, a little coaching. The Duke of Albermarle referred to Pepys as "the right hand of the Navy." The Duke of York thanked Lord Sandwich for having brought Pepys into the Navy and "seemed much to rely on what I said." Sir William Coventry, the Duke of York's secretary, was closely concerned with naval administrations, and had as high opinion as the others of the fitness of this admirable official for his work.

Were we making our observations from Pepys' point of view of the others, there is many a passage from the Diary which could be quoted giving his delightfully simple satisfaction at being recognized and having masters "that do observe that I take pains."—ARTHUR PONSONBY, in "Samuel Pepys."

A Name With a Different Ending

Our agency was a serious agency, and it expected that its clients would be equally serious; if they were not, if they became petty, the chief was quite willing to bid them good-day.

But we were not impeccable. We did not know everything about the literary world, and on one occasion we revealed this. A certain publisher had noticed the success of Miss Beatrix Potter's books for little children—Peter Rabbit, Squirrel Nutkin, and the rest—and had envied them. In the naughtiness of his heart he was not above poaching for them. So he asked us to approach the author-artist, and find out whether she would consider an offer to publish with him. (She was then publishing and always has published with Frederick Warne.) The chief, thinking aloud, said: "I wonder how we can get hold of Beatrix Potter? She's not in the reference books. I wonder where we can find her address." Somebody said (no, not me), "Beatrix Potter? Why, that's Sidney Webb's wife. Write to her at the Fabian Society." So we solemnly wrote to Mrs. Sidney Webb (who, before marriage, had been Miss Beatrice Potter) and asked whether she would consider a handsome offer from a new publisher for her next Peter Rabbit and Squirrel Nutkin baby-books. — THOMAS BURKE, in "City of Encounters."

Stage-Note for a Sunset

The evening is so delicate
the air is scarcely lavender or green—

It is merely that two moths
have whispered past—
Merely the dust of their wings.

—HAROLD ROSENBERG, in *Poetry: A Magazine of Verse.*

A Rover of the Great Plains

When the time arrived for the departure of Wallace Alonzo Clark Bowman, he came to the house to bid his friends adieu. His packs were large and numerous, and were said to contain valuable goods, and other property, and money.

His own dress and appearance on this occasion was very imposing. He wore a sort of over-shirt of brown broadcloth, of very fine fabric, with blue pantaloons, and leggings, fastened above the knee by bands of red velvet, richly ornamented with bead work, which he prized, as having been worked and presented, rumor said, by the fair hands of a distinguished Mexican lady. His buckskin riding gloves were laced from the wrist to the elbow with silken cords, and the Mexican hat, which completed his graceful, and somewhat ambitious costume, was removed when he came in, with an air of good breeding, and consideration for his friends (and he chose to treat us all as such), that would have done honor to a gentleman of any country or position in life. His whole costume, however, was arranged in good taste, and according to the customs of the country. As he moved among us, he was acknowledged by all to be a model of grace and manly beauty.—From "A Narrative by MARY ETTIE V. SMITH of Salt Lake City, Utah."

Divine Science Versus the Senses

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BLIND flying, a recent development in aviation, is the process of steering a plane when one is unable to see more than a few feet in any direction. The pilot, finding that he cannot rely upon his sense of direction for correct guidance, depends entirely upon certain instruments which accurately indicate the position of the plane.

It is interesting to note that the chief difficulty in becoming adept at blind flying is not in learning to read the instruments, which is a comparatively simple task, but in trusting to what they say. And when what one sees appears to conflict with the testimony of the instruments, fear is apt to grip the pilot; then it takes courage and understanding for him to refuse to be swayed by it, and to keep his thoughts solely upon the facts indicated by the instruments. And only by doing this can the pilot be sure of maneuvering his plane correctly, and so ending his flight successfully.

To those uninstructed in Christian Science, life may seem to be much like a journey through dense fog with no known destination; or, perhaps, like braving storms which sweep over one in bewildering fashion. Many of us may have tried to rely upon God, may have pondered wistfully the beautiful promises in the Bible, but with little or no knowledge of how to avail ourselves of them.

Jesus said, "I am the way, the truth, and the life: no man cometh unto the Father, but by me." But how shall we find his way? Is it possible that we can have an unvarying instrument to guide us through the darkness? Christian Science assures us that we can, and that we all may avail ourselves of this spiritual means.

Mrs. Eddy has written in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 95), "Material sense does not unfold the facts of existence; but spiritual sense lifts human consciousness into eternal Truth." Spiritual sense, then, is our ever available guide, and Mrs. Eddy has defined spiritual sense as "the discernment of spiritual good" (*ibid.*, p. 505).

The Bible tells us that God made man "in his own image;" hence it follows that since God is eternally perfect and harmonious man must be so also. But not through the material or physical senses can we discern this. We must refuse to heed material sense and rely entirely upon "the discernment of spiritual good."

Material or physical sense may say that someone is sick. But as material sense testimony cannot be trusted, we turn away from it to spiritual sense, the only correct guide, which tells us of the real man, who is eternally perfect, untouched by any supposed necessity for sickness. Again, these deceiving material senses may claim that one is in bondage to some form of sin, and so cause him to succumb to it. How, especially, does such a one need enlightenment! Believing himself to be physical, he believes his needs to be physical. But as his thought is turned to the teachings of Christian Science, to the fact that in reality he is spiritual, and that his needs are spiritual and constantly supplied by his heavenly Father, false desires drop away and his real selfhood begins to appear. Perhaps, according to sense-testimony, one is suffering from lack of supply and lack of work wherewith to earn money for his needs. But, turning to spiritual sense, what does he find? Since God is perfect, His plan for His creation is also perfect, and included in that plan is supply for all.

Sometimes, when one complains that he has no work, the fault lies with himself. Perhaps, for instance, he has not given of his best, has not expressed thoroughness in what he has done, or has failed to do it with that love and joy with which all work should be done. If we would keep ourselves rightly employed, we must express the love and tenderness which are of God, wherever we are. It is not so much what is called depression in business as our own depressed thinking that deprives us of a realization of the truth about position. It is a truism that, given two persons of equal ability to work, we should select the one who most clearly manifests a kind and lovable nature. Let us, then, seek to express our real spiritual selves; let us exclude from our thought and conversation useless criticism, unkindness, and gloom, and see if we do not more rapidly discover our place as God's witness.

One can imagine that to the pilot who may be flying through fog or storm there comes a great sense of gratitude to those who have worked and studied patiently to perfect the instruments which guide him safely. So, too, those who are learning to rely upon Christian Science to guide them out of a false mortal sense of existence, gladly and gratefully admit their great debt to Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of this religion, whose years of constant and selfless devotion to its establishment have resulted in transforming the lives of a vast number of people. Then let us use the divine Science she has made available for us, so that others, too, may be comforted, and encouraged to lay hold for themselves on this most practical religion.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech)

Idyl

An avenue of trees,
From where I sit,
Has branches interwoven,
Loosely knit—
Forming a ceiling,
Canopied in blue,
Where patterned folds of sky
Are shining through.
Athwart the trunks
Are moving flecks of gold
Spun by the breeze,
Reflected and unrolled
Into a gauze that blends
The wandering light—
And gilds the shadows
Like the moon at night.

DONALD PAGE.

Božská Věda versus smysly

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněný anglicky na této stránce

SLEPÝ let, nový krok v aviatice, je způsob řízení letadla když nelze viděti dále než několik stop v každý směr. Řidič letadla, vida že nemůže věřiti svému smyslu směru pro správné vedení, spoléhá se úplně na jisté nástroje, které přesně naznačují postavení letadla.

Je zajímavo všimnouti si, že největší obtíž při nabývání jistoty při slepém letu nespočívá v učení se čísti nástroje, což je poměrně prostý úkol, nýbrž se nalezá v důvěřování tomu, co naznačují. A když to, co člověk vidí, zdánlivě se nesrovnává se svědectvím nástrojů, strach může napadnouti řidiče letadla; pak je potřeba odvahy a porozumění aby se nedal jim pohnouti a aby držel své myšlenky jedině na faktech naznačených nástroji. A jen když tak činí může řidič býti jist, že řídí své letadlo správně a že ukončí svůj let se zdarem.

Těm, kteří nejsou poučeni Křesťanskou Vědou, život může se zdáti býti velice jako cesta skrze hustou mlhu bez určitého cíle; neb snad jako čelení bouřím, které se metou přes člověka způsobem, jenž mate. Snad mnozí z nás jsme se pokusili spoléhnouti se na Boha, snad jsme toužebně uvažovali o krásných slibech v Bibli, majíce jen malou vědomost neb vůbec žádnou, jak bychom jich mohli použíti.

Ježíš pravil, "Já jsem ta cesta, i pravda, i život. Žádný nepřichází k Otci než skrze mne." Ale jak najdeme jeho cestu? Je možné, že můžeme míti nástroj, který se nemění, k našemu vedení skrze tmu? Křesťanská Věda ujišťuje nás, že můžeme a že všichni smíme užíti tohoto duchovního prostředku.

Mrs. Eddy napsala ve své učebnici, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a Zdraví s Klíčem k Písmu, str. 95), "Hmotný smysl neodhaluje fakta existence; ale duchovní smysl pozdvihuje lidské vědomí do věčné Pravdy." Duchovní smysl je nám tedy vůdcem, kterého můžeme použíti a Mrs. Eddy definovala duchovní smysl jako "rozeznávání duchovního dobra" (*ibid.*, str. 505).

Bible nám praví, že Bůh stvořil člověka "k obrazu svému;" odtud následuje, že když Bůh je věčně dokonalý a harmonický, člověk též musí býti. Ale nemůžeme to poznati prostřednictvím hmotných neb tělesných smyslů. Musíme odepříti hmotnému smyslu pozornost a musíme se úplně spolehati na "rozeznávání duchovního dobra."

Hmotný neb tělesný smysl může říci, že někdo je nemocen. Ale protože hmotnému smyslovému svědectví nemůžeme věřiti, odvracíme se od něho k duchovnímu smyslu, k jedinému pravému vůdci, jenž nám praví o skutečném člověku, který je věčně dokonalý nedotčen nějakou domnělou potřebou pro nemoc. Tyto podvádějící hmotné smysly mohou též dělati nároky, že člověk je zotročen nějakou formou hříchu a tak mohou způsobiti, že jemu podlehne. Jak velice potřebuje osvícení takový člověk! Protože věří, že je tělesný, věří, že jeho potřeby jsou tělesné. Ale jak jeho myšlenka je obrácena k učení Křesťanské Vědy, k faktu, že ve skutečnosti je duchovní, a že jeho potřeby jsou duchovní a jsou stále uspokojeny jeho nebeským Otcem, falešné žádosti odpadnou a jeho pravé bytí začne se objevovati. Snad, podle smysl-svědectví, člověk trpí nedostatkem zásoby a nedostatkem práce, kterou by si vydělal peníze na svoje potřeby. Ale když se obrátí k duchovnímu smyslu, co najde? Protože Bůh je dokonalý, Jeho plán pro Jeho stvoření je též dokonalý a v tomto plánu je zahrnuta zásoba pro všechny.

Někdy, když člověk naříká, že nemá práci, spočívá vina na něm samém. Snad, ku příkladu, nedal svého nejlepšího, neprojevil důkladnost v tom, co vykonal nebo opominul to vykonati s tou láskou a radostí, s jakou všechna práce má býti konána. Jestliže se chceme udržeti při patřičném zaměstnání, musíme projevovati lásku a něžnost, které jsou z Boha, nechť jsme kdekoliv. Ne to, co se nazývá tíseň v obchodě, nýbrž naše vlastní stísněné myšlení odnímá nám jasné porozumění pravdy o postavení. Je to nepopiratelná pravda, že kdyby nám byly dány dvě osoby stejné schopnosti k práci, že bychom si vybrali tu, která nejjasněji projevuje laskavou a milování hodnou povahu. Pokusme se tedy projevovati naše pravé duchovní bytosti; vylučme ze své myšlenky a řeči zbytečné posuzování, nelaskavost a tesknotu a podívejme se, zdali rychleji neobjevíme své místo jako Bohův svědek.

Můžeme si představiti, že řidiči, kterému je letětí mlhou neb bouřkou, hlásí se veliký pocit vděčnosti k těm, kteří pracovali a studovali trpělivě, aby zdokonalili nástroje, které ho vedou bezpečně. Tak také ti, kteří se učí spolehati se na Křesťanskou Vědu, aby je vyvedla z falešného smyslu existence, radostně a vděčně uznávají svůj veliký dluh Mary Baker Eddy, Objevitelce a Zakládatelce tohoto náboženství, jejíž léta stálé a nesobecké oddanosti věnované jeho založení měly za následek změnění života nesmírného množství lidí. Užívejme tedy božské Vědy, kterou ona nám učinila přístupnou, tak aby druzí také mohli býti potěšeni a povzbuzeni k uchopení pro sebe tohoto nejvíce praktického náboženství.

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EDUCATIONAL

Fitting Pegs Into Holes

By EVELYN SHARP

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THERE is still a tendency for girls to drift into professions labeled by custom for women, such as teaching and secretarial work, without sufficiently examining the newer openings, says the secretary of the Career Advisory Bureau in London. That little girl who, on being asked what she would like to be when she grew up, answered unhesitatingly, "A widow," belonged to a past age. The present generation of women have a wider choice of adventurous vocations, although they do not always appreciate at their full value the opportunities that have been won by the pioneers, and that have been considerably augmented by their political enfranchisement.

It is to bring these to the notice of parents in England, both in regard to boys and to girls, and to give advice that will help them to find careers suitable to their tastes, temperament and abilities, that this interesting bureau exists. Three main problems occupy the minds of young people at the start of their working lives. They want to know what is behind the labels and into what branches any given profession can be divided; they want to get some idea of the value of their own capabilities and how these compare with other people's; and they must decide if they can afford the necessary training. On the basis of these three needs the bureau's information is distributed.

It is distributed by means of a monthly "Journal of Careers," which keeps pace with the latest developments of industry, and by correspondence and personal interviews with parents and children; and as the work is carried on in close collaboration with Government departments, with employers of every kind, and with schools, and all over Great Britain and the Empire, as well as in the United States, the range of activity is fairly wide. In fact, the bureau, like the Headmasters' and Headmistresses' Employment Committee established under the Ministry of Labor, does for scholars of the secondary schools and colleges what the Juvenile Advisory Committees do for the elementary school children, it tries to stem the disastrous process of forcing the round peg into a square hole.

Some of the Pegs

Does it succeed? The answer might be another question—Do people, whether parents or children, always take advice? Every effort is certainly made to see that the advice is sound and practical; and while the actual provision of posts is not the primary consideration with the Bureau ("Schools commonly do their own placing," Miss D. W. Hughes, the secretary, tells you, "sometimes through their old boys who have become employers, sometimes through the Ministry of Labor, Chambers of Commerce, and so on") an individual case is often met by introduction to exactly the right employer. This happened, for instance, when a boy whose only talent seemed to be for design was found a post in a textile firm, in which he has done so well that he has since lectured to his old school on the attractions of his occupation.

Many instances occur of the way applicants through this careful preliminary investigation are saved from entering unsuitable occupations. There was the boy, for example, who was sure he was fitted for nothing but forestry; a longish correspondence, however, elicited the information that he thoroughly disliked solitude, and he was on that ground persuaded to take up agricultural research instead. And there was the boy who was saved from entering the consular service when he revealed that he hated business, not knowing of course the intimate connection between commerce and the consul's office.

New Openings in Industry

An important part of the advisory work is the constant watch kept on new occupational openings, which are many nowadays, especially in natural science, such as fuel technology, metallurgy, engineering, and so on. In the milk industry there are now posts for laboratory managers and research workers; physicists are needed in the artificial silk industry; geologists are no longer relegated to the fossil room in the museum but are used in town-planning and similar directions; for botanists there are many opportunities, theoretic and practical, both in England and overseas. Dental surgery remains unpopular but offers good prospects; so does cost-accountancy, an important feature in a modern firm.

The department store is a comparatively new field of work for the man and woman graduate; but both are advised rather to enter a firm as simple "hands" and work their way up through practical experience, than to rely on a college course in social science, which is said to incline them to regard business as a kind of necessary evil into which they may be able to infuse a little "uplift." It is enlightening, too, to learn that in the secretary's opinion women are not necessarily found in new occupations today because there was an urgent demand for them, but because they wanted to be there. For instance, there are more men than women copy writers; but this is work that women do equally well and, an employer told Miss Hughes recently, it is their own fault they are not doing it, employers being as a rule willing to take on women, provided their work is not inferior.

This lack of enterprise in some girls may account for the preponderance of boys among those seeking the help of the Career Advisory Bureau, although this probably arises in the first place from disinclination of many parents to take their daughter's career as seriously as their son's. Whether this is true or not, one leaves this busy center of information with the conviction that the little Victorian girl who thought widowhood the most lively prospect open to women of her day would have been the first to take advantage of the more adventurous future now opening out for them in industry.

The Christian Science Monitor

PRACTICE IN RICE PLANTING BY STUDENTS IN CHOSEN (KOREA)

The Suigen Higher Agricultural-Forestry School makes a specialty of training in rice culture. This school was established in 1906, and in 1918 it was greatly enlarged and organized upon a modern basis. By a new ordinance in 1922 the Koreans' standard of education was improved so that they might have opportunities equal to the Japanese. The practical rather than the theoretical, however, is stressed in all industrial education. The Koreans have found a certain dignity in manual labor.

Parent Council Works Hard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Riga, Latvia

"GET your parents interested, and the battle is over — or very nearly." This is the conviction of Mrs. Emma Vitenberg-Lieknis, headmistress of the 3rd City School of Riga, and she speaks with authority, since she has been studying her subject ever since 1919.

Mrs. Lieknis says that Latvia has proved how much can be done through the active interest of parents in school matters, and explains that nearly every school in the country has adopted, with unqualified success, the system of what are known as Parents' Councils.

In her own school in Riga, the Parents' Council is elected at a meeting of parents and teachers held annually. Sixteen parents gain seats upon the Council, and each of the sixteen represents a child in a different class. Sixteen tutors—form masters and mistresses—gain seats also, in order that there may be balanced representation of children and classes, of teachers and parents.

The system works wonderfully, says Mrs. Lieknis, preventing that friction which so constantly arises from lack of understanding between school and home, and—which she says is of even greater importance—giving to parents a share in that adventure of schooldays which, without sympathy on their part, so often tends to divide parent and child.

But the Council does more than serve as double link between teacher and home, and home and child. The Council of this Latvian school has undertaken to work, and work hard, from one year's end to another.

There are children in Riga who cannot afford the education of the 3rd City School. There are others who, while paying school fees, still find it difficult to provide themselves with a midday meal. Still others who are unhappy at school because their clothing is not quite up to standard. Others who, without a severe struggle, cannot procure the books necessary for their studies.

To all such children the Council comes with open hand. Last year some 3000 lots were collected in one way and another. So affluent, indeed, did the Council become, that it invested in the purchase of a school piano.

But the Parents' Council is not only a benefactor. It has its rights and privileges. A regular course of 10 classes in practical matters is at its disposal, and it chooses each year the subject for these classes—a course in shorthand, in handicrafts, in housekeeping.

In Latvia, about one-third of the girls who pass through the secondary schools go on to the university. Professional occupations, Mrs. Lieknis explains, are the goal of all young people in Latvia. But economic considerations just at present do not altogether favor the professions. Many of the young women now are leaving them alone and finishing their training in technical colleges in order to fit themselves for lines of work more sure of a settled future.

The Christian Science Monitor

Mrs. Emma-Vitenberg-Lieknis, Headmistress of the 3d City School, Riga, Latvia.

Better Speech for Busy People

Certain Double Consonants

By CARILYN STEVENS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CERTAIN consonants are called explosives. They are T, D, K, C, P, B. When these are doubled or come together in such words or phrases as cat-tail, bookkeeper, black cat, ought to, what is the correct pronunciation?

According to authorities these are double consonants and should be given their full value. In the above examples if for instance we should say "black" and then start all over again to say "cat" or, again, if we should say "book" and then start all over again to say "keeper" it would make our speech sound jerky and perhaps even stilted and pedantic, at least in colloquial conversation. We can however, avoid this difficulty by making one consonant do the work of two. To put it very simply we might say that having begun the consonant we hold it or wait a bit before finishing it. This "holding" or waiting gives the oral impression to the ear of two complete consonants. It might make it still more plain to say that we think two consonants while we say one.

Thought has quickly a very marked effect upon the speech. The reason that words and phrases with these double consonants are so often incorrectly pronounced in everyday conversation is because the speaker is not giving sufficient thought and careful attention to his speech to take notice of the fact that there are two consonants instead of one. It is very clear that as long as he thinks one consonant he will say one. Correcting such slovenly thinking will go a long way toward correcting the outward expression. His first step, therefore, is to give sufficient attention to these sounds to appreciate the demands of standard diction in this particular.

This is an easily acquired bit of technic. It is worth-while, too, for it not only adds distinctness to speech but a beautifully flowing rhythm as well which will delight the ear. One can apply this also to occasions when it is necessary to speak or read before many persons or in large rooms. In such cases the "holding" or "waiting" may be a trifle longer just as one's usual tempo generally slows up in public speaking or reading. Having given attention to this question of double consonants and learned to "think two while we say one" it can quickly become a better speech habit. Then it will require no more conscious effort, just as many of our correct speech habits are a natural result of correct thought habits.

Below is given a list of words and phrases that illustrate the point discussed. Incorporate them into sentences and practice them, "thinking two consonants while you say one."

won't tell
meant to
dust to dust
what time
subject to law
must take
coat tail
cat-tail
ought to
night time
not true
I cannot tell
lamp-post
keep plodding
black cat
clock clicked
bookkeeper
back kitchen
weak king
wood duck
could decide
gold digger
dread discovery
men loved darkness
bowed down
and demonstrate
and decide
built two houses
first to last
brought to light
not to
His kindness is great
toward us

The Parent

St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Friends:

First I wish to express my appreciation for all the letters I have read in the Parent column. They have been most helpful. It is with joy that I contribute this letter.

I have the privilege of the splendid experience of rearing two girls. They are 13 and 15 respectively. They sell The Christian Science Monitor, one at the front and the other at the back door of our church before and after Wednesday evening meetings. They belong to the Girl Scouts and last summer had their first visit at camp. Last autumn the older girl was voted patrol leader of her troupe.

They seldom go to shows. I investigate a show thoroughly, and when I feel that they will learn a lesson from the picture, then my husband and I take them, but that is seldom. I find they are more contented when they don't go.

They have a dog, and a nice city yard to play in. Their step-daddy built them a trapeze and a see-saw. They also have a swing and croquet set. In the summer they invite neighbor children to come in to enjoy their playground. Last year they each received a bronze medal for their playground and flower garden from the Park and Playground Association.

I thoroughly believe in strict obedience and promptness. Children should be made to feel that they have responsibilities. After school they help with the cooking and dishwashing. In the evening after they have got their lessons, we often turn on the radio. I teach them to sing along with it and to dance. Having been in the theatrical profession with my own company of six girls, I feel that dancing is most helpful for the child in teaching it grace and deportment.

I don't say that they don't make mistakes, and I feel that the mother should be alert at all times to correct these mistakes. This should not be done in anger, but with poise and firmness. If disobedience arises and they do not respond to right thinking I use strictness until they see themselves what they should do.

(Mrs.) E. I. B.

* * *

Bay St. Louis, Miss.

Dear Friends:

It is pleasant indeed to know that the letters contributed to this column are fulfilling the purpose for which they are intended—that of bringing families into closer touch with other families all over the world, and of enabling them to help each other in a practical way.

I think there must be many families in which the matter of finding suitable school and living conditions for the children has necessitated settling in a locality so far from "the job" that the father cannot be at home each night. Two years ago, we were obliged to choose between staying near the job, in an uncomfortable house, with the children attending an undesirable school, and moving to a neighboring town, much more desirable, but 50 miles from the job. We decided that the better schooling must have first consideration, and the move was made.

At first, the children missed their father; but they soon became accustomed to the new surroundings and found that the days passed very quickly. Gradually, readjustments took place, and we found ourselves enjoying the new plan of living.

To begin with, my husband now finds it possible to forget work entirely when he comes home. His weekly holiday is seldom interrupted by any communication from his men, and he is fortunate in being able to trust them implicitly. On his return to the job, he is, in turn, able to forget family problems, and remember only the pleasure of his visit. Not being at home daily, he is spared all knowledge of daily routine and perplexities, and can give his attention unreservedly to his work. He is within reach by telephone if his help or advice is really needed, but we find that almost always we can get on without troubling him. When his help is needed, he gives it whole-heartedly, of course.

Father's day at home is gala day for us all. His work is such that we never know when he is coming, and the element of surprise adds to the fun. The children are eager to serve him, to make him comfortable, to tell him of the things that interest them. Gradually, an excellent habit has been formed. At some time, on each holiday, he has a talk with each child individually. There is nothing formal about this—it just happens, apparently, but it never fails to happen! And out of these loving conferences has grown a depth of sympathy and understanding which we never had before.

Personally, I have learned to reduce the housework to a minimum on my husband's days at home. Many a time, when I have remarked that I must go to the kitchen to prepare some favorite dish for him, he has protested that he would prefer having me sit with him on the porch, or by the fireside. If I must attend a meeting of some sort, I usually suggest that he take a walk or ride with the children, or that they all stay at home together.

On the whole, we are fully as happy as when Father was at home daily; and he himself laughingly asserts that he enjoys thoroughly being a guest of honor in his own house.

(Mrs.) M. F. J.

* * *

Hartford City, Indiana.

Dear Editor:

I enjoy the Parent column so much and its helpful suggestions from the contributors, I feel I must again write and express my appreciation.

I have three children, two near school age and one a small baby.

The two older have learned to be considerate of my time. They rarely go out of the yard without first gaining my permission, telling me where they are going and how long they will be gone. This is a great help to me, as I am very busy each day with the younger baby and my household duties, and relieves me of having to go out in search of them, and calling them when I want them to come home.

In talking to them about it I told them I would be considerate with them by letting them have their playmates in the house occasionally and sometimes a tea party in their play room. I find they respond more readily if I reciprocate in some way. It is not done in the sense of paying them for being good, however, but they know mother is willing to coöperate and we are careful not to take advantage of each other's kindness.

Their love for baby sister makes it a pleasure instead of a task to "take care of her" by amusing her for me at times when I want to read or study quietly. They frequently sing to her and it helps them to learn the words of their Sunday School hymns. (Mrs.) M. P.

London University Headquarters

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BEHIND the British Museum, on what is known as the "Bloomsbury site," there will shortly begin to arise a central headquarters for the London University which will make the area within a mile radius of the museum the largest university in the British Isles. This site was bought in 1927 with the help of a £400,000 gift from the Rockefeller Foundation, and it is estimated that in the next 20 years the total cost of the actual buildings will exceed £2,500,000.

According to present plans the first section of the new buildings will include a university library, a university hall, the Institute of Historical Research, the schools of oriental and Slavonic studies, and the Courtauld Institute of Art. The hall is to be suitable for dramatic productions. What will be the effect of the erection of these gigantic buildings on the existing colleges of the university? The colleges will remain in their present places, and carry on their present functions. The function of the new headquarters will be to provide a center and organizing base for the otherwise scattered activities of the university.

London has to deal with problems somewhat resembling those of the American universities. It has the same questions of scale to consider. In general British universities are comparatively small. The total number of students in Oxford and Cambridge together hardly exceeds 10,000.

London University, however, is a giant organization. Besides the armies of students that its own constituent colleges educate, it acts as an examining body to various provincial centers of learning. Many of these proverbial centers have themselves become universities, the last to take this step being Reading. Others, like Nottingham and Exeter University Colleges, still confine themselves to training students, leaving London to give an external degree after examination. The provincial ties on London are thus being one by one severed.

But the task of coördinating the various colleges in London itself into a roughly homogeneous whole is a very difficult one. American universities tackle similar problems arising out of great size by tending to concentrate authority in a single officer, the president. In London a sort of committee system is favored, the principal being dependent on the Senate. It is very probable that the headquarters on the Bloomsbury site, when completed, will greatly simplify the task of welding the constituent parts of London University into a single whole, by giving to it an actual and visible center which will embody the essential idea of underlying unity.

Inexpensive Music And Art Courses

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW many people do you know or have heard about who nurse the secret urge to paint, draw and the many things that go with it? They are on all sides of us, because that type of training is not only expensive but often difficult to procure. But when it is at last secured, the true artist will advance at a rapid pace because the desire was strengthened and the end withheld until that one thing became the height of his aspiration.

One realizes of course that in the case of a child who is marvelously gifted a much different course must be taken. But most parents realize that their child is not a great genius. They are simply eager that he have the advantages that in most cases they themselves never had.

* * *

Take the children's music lessons, for example, and how seldom the overanxious mother or father realizes that it would be far better to interest the child in music as a whole. Give him stories about the great masters. Purchase their works in record form for the phonograph, then talk about them. Understand through reading just what the composer wanted his listeners to hear in his work. Instill an understanding in the heart of the child that can never be taken away and sow the first seed in his consciousness toward which he may strive when he is able to attain things for himself. When he does come to take up music, perhaps as an adult, he will be doing a thing which he wants to do, not something which he is forced to do, and in musical pursuits this alters the case even more than in other fields.

These things are not said for the parent honestly able, without self-denial, to give his child musical training. But the parents who would have to make a great many sacrifices should realize that the way open to them is more fundamentally important than they may realize. For true appreciation of music is sometimes lacking even in the advanced pupil. After all, the one who can understand good music is just as necessary as the one who makes it.

* * *

Public libraries abound with valuable books on music, a subject about which much has been written and by people who honestly understood the need they were filling. It is possible for everyone to find in music a channel through which he may come to some degree of ultimate attainment.

The child can therefore receive a fine foundation with almost no expense, and probably in the end be glad that he did not cause his parents severe denial at a time when he might have practiced at an instrument by compulsion rather by desire.

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Special Announcement

Lower School students in the seventh and eighth grades will be eligible for admission to the boarding department, beginning September, 1932.

Applications for enrollment in the Upper School and Lower School, and in the Freshman and Sophomore classes of the College, are now receivable for the year 1932-33. To obtain a catalogue with complete information address the Registrar, The Principia, St. Louis, Mo.

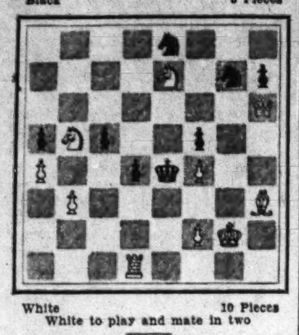
The PRINCIPIA
COEDUCATIONAL
FOUNDED 1898
St. Louis, Missouri

CHESS

by Frederick R. Chevalier

PROBLEM NO. 1435
By G. Sleigh

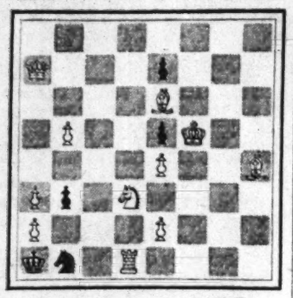
Black 8 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1436
By V. L. Eaton, Cambridge, Mass.

Black 5 Pieces



White 11 Pieces
White to play and mate in three

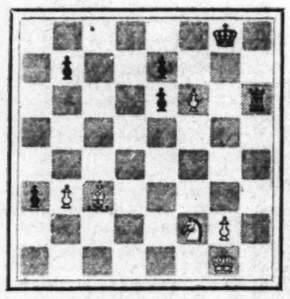
SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1423. BxP
No. 1424. 1. P-Kt7 threat
2. Kt-Kt6ch
1. ——— BxP
2. Kt-Kt4ch
1. ——— Kt-K2
2. Kt-B7ch

End-Game No. 103. White wins: 1 Kt-Q5, PxP; 2 P-Kt3, Q-Q; 3 R-Kt6ch, K-Q2; 4 R-Kt8, Q-R4; 5 R-QR8, and wins. If 2 . . . Q-R; 3 R-Kt8, Q moves; 4 R-Kt6ch and wins.

END-GAME NO. 104

Black 6 Pieces



White 6 Pieces
White to play and win

NOTES

The British Chess Magazine reports that the Soviet Culture Review (1932, Nos. 2-3) contains some striking notes by Mr. Barulin on current chess problem movements in the U. S. S. R. Chess now being a compulsory subject in the schools (130 hours of theory, 80 of practical work), a chess course involving literature, modern chess theory, chess pedagogy, history, psycho-technology and introductory chess composition has been developed. A commission on chess problems is working on: (1) Terminology, to abolish the present accidental and unscientific confusion; (2) The elaboration of courses in correspondence instruction for chess problem composition, and (3) The subdivisions of U. S. S. R. problemists into categories according to their qualifications. Reference is made also to a report by L. Issayev (accepting Mr. Barulin's spelling of the name usually given in this country as Isaacff) on the possibility of expressing problematic combinations by mathematical formulas.

It has been the Utopian dream of many enthusiastic followers of the game that some day some super-genius would be able to reduce chess to a system of mathematical formulas. The novice, upon first glance at some of Franklin K. Young's books, gets the impression that this feat has at least in part been accomplished, until closer examination reveals that the complicated signs and mathematical formulas are a kind of shorthand indicating that in the position shown certain moves are to be made or a certain procedure to be followed. The master player permits his conduct of the pieces in a chess game to be governed by a highly developed system of philosophical conceptions and, while it may be claimed that a mathematical equation is nothing more than the concise expression of a philosophical proposition, it is doubtful if the philosophy of chess would be more precise or useful if expressible in mathematical terms. Alas——there is no magic by means of which a subject which the individual insists in looking upon as difficult may be made simple.

GAMES

Flohr has been so uniformly successful, and exhibits such a high order of chess, that his defeat is a matter of interest as well as credit to the victor. From the recent London tournament:

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

Tartakower White	Flohr Black	Tartakower White	Flohr Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	22 Kt-B3	R-K
2 P-QB4	P-K3	23 QxR+	QxQ
3 Kt-KB3	P-QKt3	24 RxQ	KxR
4 Kt-B3	B-Kt2	25 Kt-Q4(d)	P-QR3
5 Q-B2	P-Q3(a)	26 K-B2	B-B
6 P-K4	QKt-Q2	27 K-Q3	B-Q2
7 P-KR3	P-K4	28 P-KKt4	P-KKt4
8 B-K3	PxP	29 K-K4	K-B2
9 BxP	Q-K2(b)	30 P-B4	K-K2
10 Castles	Castles	31 P-B5	B-K
11 Kt-Q5	KtxKt	32 Kt-B6+	BxKt
12 KPxKt	P-KB3	33 PxB	K-B2
13 R-K	Q-B2	34 K-Q5	K-K2
14 B-Q3	P-Kt3	35 P-QR4	P-QR4
15 K-Kt	K-Kt2	36 K-Q4	K-B2
16 Kt-Q2	B-KR3	37 K-B3	K-K2
17 B-K3	BxB	38 P-Kt4	K-B2
18 RxB	QR-K(c)	39 PxP	PxP
19 KR-K	KtxB	40 K-Q4	K-K
20 QxKt	RxR	41 K-Q5	K-B2
21 QxR	K-Q2	And Black resigned.	

(a) Here 5 . . . P-Q4 seems better, for trying to tempt White into playing 8 P-Q5 does not answer. Had this been played, then 8 . . . Kt-B4 might have followed, though that would not yield Black very much. Either way, Black gets little out of it and his position is more cramped.

(b) Here 9 . . . B-K2 is surely better, for he always has P-QB4 as a continuation after castling on the king side. Besides this, he would have put White in the difficulty of deciding which side to castle, instead of presenting him with the opportunity to play 11 Kt-Q5, costing Black at least a move and an inferior position.

(c) Or 18 . . . P-KB4, for he always had KtxB if White replied with 19 P-KB4 and then KR-K would have occupied the file first. By giving White time to double the rooks, Black committed himself to 21 . . . K-Q2; otherwise 22 Q-K7 gave White a positional advantage.

(d) All this was well judged, and now Black has to lose another move to prevent 26 Kt-Kt5, besides having to lose several moves in order to get the bishop into play, a further argument against P-Q3 for the fifth move. The rest was a good example of how to reduce one's opponent to impotence, and with 42 P-B5 coming Black could do nothing.

Time Marches Back on the Air

* * *

News Dramatization Program So Popular Columbia Will Carry It Free During the Fall

* * *

WHEN the "March of Time," an extremely popular program dramatizing the news events of the week, left the air last season the Columbia Broadcasting System was deluged with letters from listeners, the gist of most of them being that radio badly needed the "March of Time" much more than Time needed the radio. The publishers of Time admitted quite frankly that they couldn't afford any more programs.

The Columbia Broadcasting System, appreciating the unusal situation, announces that the "March of Time" will return to the air on Sept. 9 as a Columbia Broadcasting System sustaining feature. Since Time's own air series will not start until Nov. 4, William S. Paley, president of Columbia Broadcasting System, decided, rather than have the radio audience deprived of something it liked so much, that Columbia itself should put on the broadcasts for the period of the national presidential campaigns.

In order to maintain the same flavor that has made the "March of Time" one of the achievements of broadcasting, Columbia has arranged with the editors of Time to prepare the script as heretofore. Casting and production, too, will be in the same hands that molded last season's presentations.

While Columbia Broadcasting System will emphasize the political situation during the eight broadcasts of the sustaining series, the most important and interesting events of the world will be staged weekly as in the past. Time magazine itself will resume sponsorship early in November and continue to the middle of the following March. A pleasant departure, this, of Columbia's to be noted by followers of other, long since departed, popular programs.

Amateur Radio for Olympics

Amateurs, or "hamdom," the world of sport radio operators, are going to serve the hosts of amateur athletes who will invade the shores of the United States during the coming Olympic Games at Los Angeles. W6USA, "The Voice of the United States," manned and operated by radio amateurs, has been licensed to serve the Olympic athletes by the Federal Radio Commission.

Walter A. Lippman Jr., a young California "ham," foresaw that most of the athletes, provided with not much more than their expenses, would welcome "news from home." He was, therefore, granted a license to operate W6USA during the next three months. "W" indicates the United States, "6," the sixth zone, and "USA," the complimentary call letters. Thus it is that "Cottage 301," located atop a high knoll in Olympic Village, is going to be extremely popular with the Olympic entrants. This cottage has been especially assigned to radio by the Olympic managing committee.

"Put what about the telegraph and cable companies?" In accordance with an international treaty limiting amateur traffic handling to noncommercial participation, messages will be accepted from any enrolled Olympic athlete and transmitted by amateur radio to any part of the world without cost. A staff of selected California "hams" will aid Mr. Lippman.

Selected stations in various sections of the country are already being lined up for the relay work. Harold Churchill, operator of transatlantic amateur beam station W2ZC at Little Silver, N. J., has been assigned the job of European contact. Communication with other continents is being arranged through similar points, all amateur stations working without remuneration or recompense other than the realization of a job of public service well done.

A. D. H.

CARLOADINGS DECREASE

WASHINGTON, July 12—Loadings of revenue freight in the week ended July 2 totaled 489,273 cars, a decrease of 9526 cars, or 1.9 per cent, under the previous week, 178,357 cars or 26.7 per cent under the like 1931 week and 302,780 cars, or 38.2 per cent, under the like 1930 week, according to the American Railway Association.

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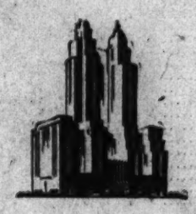

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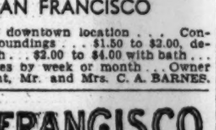

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SENTIMENT IN CLOTH MARKET IS IMPROVING

Raw Cotton Advance Factor—Broadcloths, Sheetings, Sateens Active

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—There was a distinctly better sentiment prevailing in the primary cotton cloth market last week. This improvement increased as the week progressed and was most pronounced at the week-end.

The gray, coarse goods business as a whole was considered good, particularly for this season of the year. The rise in the price of raw cotton was partly responsible for the betterment.

Manufacturers confined their offerings to goods already made and steadfastly declined to accept forward business even at slight advances in price. Buyers, however, were eager to buy ahead for future delivery, but their efforts were unsuccessful.

In print cloths the most active number was the 38½-inch, 5.35-yard, 64x60s, which sold in fairly large volume. The prevailing sentiment is illustrated by a case where a buyer bid 3c for 1,000,000 yards and then 3 1-16c without success, but finally bought 200,000 yards of spot goods at 3¼c. Many mills demand 3¼c for this construction, but 3⅛c is the firm price.

The 39-inch 4.00-yard, 80x80s, sold generally at 4c. The 39-inch 4.75-yard 68x72s brought 3¾c, and the 38½-inch, 8.20-yard, 44x40s 2 1-16-⅛c.

Broadcloths Active

Carded broadcloths were active and strong all week. The low count 80x56s and 80x60s sold for all deliveries at the previous spot prices of 3⅜c and 3½c, respectively, but the leading number was the 37-inch, 3.85-yard, 112x60s, which rose from 4½c to 4¾c, while the 4.10-yard 100x60s sold at 4¼c. Combed broadcloths were not quite so active, but prices were firm.

Sheetings were active and strong. The leaders were the 36-inch, 6.15-yard, 40x40s, and the 3.2'-yard, 48x44s, which rose to 2¼c and 3⅜c, respectively. The 40-inch, 56x60s, 3.60-yard brought 4c to 4¼c, and the 3.75-yard, 48x44s 3½c. The bag trade were active buyers of sheetings and narrow print cloths. Drills 30-inch, 3.25-yard increased to 4c.

Filling sateens and twills were active and lower. The 38½-inch, 84x136s, 4.25-yard filling sateens sold at 9½c, and the 37½-inch, 64x88s, 4.70-yard at 4¼c. Osnaburgs were more active than for several weeks past at firm prices.

Moderate interest developed in wide goods by the coating trade for artificial leather goods. Wide sheetings 57-inch, 4.10-yard, 56-56s sold at 5⅜c, and the 44-inch, 4.00-yard, 48x48s at 3⅜c for future and 3¾c for spot delivery. Wide sateens 54-inch 1.30-yard brought 12c and the 1.55-yard 11⅜c.

In the fine and fancy goods division the improvement was chiefly in sentiment as orders consisted mostly of small lots for filling in purposes. There were indications of improvement in the rayon division, where production curtailment is large.

Taffetas Lead

Taffetas led the dealings in rayon content goods, and were bought chiefly by the lining and underwear trades. Prices settled to 16c for future delivery of the 41-inch, 84x60s taffetas with 150 denier first quality warp. All acetate taffetas 84x60s with 150 denier acetate, both ways sold at 23c.

Twills 39-inch, 88x44s, with 150 denier first quality warp and second quality filling, brought 13½c to 14c and the 88x42s 13c. Acetate panne satins attracted attention, and sales were made at 32½c for the 200x64s.

Sales were made last week of silk tram-filled goods for the first time in several months. Therefore, a substantial reduction from last sale prices was shown. The 39-inch, 114x52s, with 150 denier rayon warp and three-thread 13-15 Japanese tram filling, sold at 17½c.

In combed cotton yarn goods favorable reports of retail sales of eyelet embroidered batistes have resulted in fair sized reorder sales of combed lawns suitable for this finish. Lawn sales, however, showed slight losses in the prices of several numbers. The most notable was the 36-inch, 76x72s, 10.00-yard which sold at 5c, off ¼c.

Increased interest was noted in combed pongees and sales were made at advanced prices. The 38-inch, 72x100s, 6.25-yard sold usually at 6¾c. The 39-inch organdies 68x56s 11.00-yard rose from 4¼-½c to 4½-¾c.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Chase	22½	24½	Manhattan	16⅝	18¾
City	28½	28¼	People's	50	85
Commercial	83	87	Public	16½	18½
Fifth Av	910	1010	Textile	24	29
First, N. Y.	880	980	Trade Bk	15	30
Lafayette	8	12	Yorkville	20	30

TRUST COMPANIES

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Banca C I	145	155	Guaranty	181	186
Bk N Y & T	170	190	Irving	14½	15½
Bronx	12	17	Kings-Co	2000	2100
Brooklyn	110	125	M'facturers	18¼	20¼
Cen Hanov	90½	94½	Law T&G	31	36
Corn Exch	46¾	49¾	New oYrk	55½	58½
County	17	19	Title Guar	22½	25½
Empire	15	17	Unit States	1015	1115
Fulton	190	220			

BOSTON BANK STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
First Nat	20	22	Merchants	235	250
Nat Shaw	16	17½	Second Nat	75	80
State St Tr	250	111			

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, July 12 (AP)—Consols for money today were 72⅞, DeBeers 2⅞ and Rand Mines 3⅜. Money was ⅝ and discount rates—short bills ⅛@1 and three months' bills 1 per cent.

Women Who Appreciate Quality Wear
HAND-SEWN SHOES by
Owens & Elmes
LIMITED
89 YONGE ST., TORONTO

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Albany PWP 6s '48	23½	23½
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	10	10
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	6	5⅛
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	4	4
Amer Beet Sugar 6s '35	20	18
Amer Cyanamid 5s '42	65½	65½
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	23½	23¾
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	69½	68½
Amer Inter 5½s '49	65	65
Amer Smelting 5s '47	79¼	78½
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	103½	102½
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	99¾	99¾
Amer T&T col 5s '46	101	101
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	95	93
Amer T&T 5s '65	94½	94⅛
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	101⅛	101
Amer Type Founders 6s '40	50	49
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	51¾	51¾
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	22	22
Armour & Co 4½s '39	68¼	67
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	82	81¼
Armstrong Cork 5s '40	98	94½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	83¼	82¾
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	79	78½
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	33	33
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	30	29½
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	90¾	90¾
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	72	71¼
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	38¾	38¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s '60	34½	34
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	17	16½
Balt &Ohio rfg 5s '95	29¾	28¾
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	56	56
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	33	32½
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	60	60
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	101¾	100¾
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	101½	101¼
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	74⅝	74⅜
Boston & Maine 4¾s '61	50	49⅝
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	30	30
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	102⅞	102½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	104	103½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	79¼	78½
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	85⅝	85¼
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	104½	104¼
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	93¾	93⅜
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	96	96
Buff R & P 4½s '57	29⅜	29⅜
Bush Term con 5s '55	26¼	26
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	51⅛	51⅛
Calif Gas & Elec 5s '37	101	101
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	80	79½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	80½	79⅞
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	79½	79½
Can .Nat Ry 4½s '68	78	78
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	81	81
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	85½	85½
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	84⅜	84⅜
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	85	85
Can North deb 6½s '46	96⅛	95¾
Can North deb 7s '40	96⅜	96⅛
Can Pacific deb 4s	61	60½
Can aPacific 4½s '60	70¼	69¾
Can aPacific 4½s '60	68	67½
Can Pacific 5s '54	72	72
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	22	22
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	11½	11½
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	15	15
Cen Pacific 5s '60	39⅞	39⅞
Cen RR & Bk Co of Ga 5s	37	37
Ches Corp 5s '47	36	34½
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	73½	72
Ches & O con 5s '39	102	102
Ches & O R A 1st 4s '89	64	64
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	40	40
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	83	82½
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	82	82
Chicago & East 6s	45	45
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	33½	33¼
Chicago Ind & L gen 6s '66	18	18
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	55	55
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	18½	18
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	17	17
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	9¼	8½
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	17	17
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	27½	27½
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	27½	27½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	11	10½
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	33	33
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	91½	91½
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '53	56	55½
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	57	57
Chile Copper 5s '47	21	20½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	88½	88¼
Cin Un Terminal 5s 20202	94½	94⅜
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	43	40
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	36	35¾
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	60½	60½
Clev Un Term 5s '73	60½	60½
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	66¼	66¼
Colonial Oil 6s '38	35	35
Colo Industrials 5s '34	20	19½
Colo & So 1st gen 4½s '35	75	75
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	41	41
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	67	67
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	90½	90½
Com Credit Co 6s '34	95	95
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	86¼	86
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	6½	6
Con Gas 4½s '51	93¼	92¾
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	103	102½
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	100	99¾
Container Corp 6s '46	21	20
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	17	17
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	103	102½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	73	73
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	75	75
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	33	32¾
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	34½	34½
Den & Rio G Wn 4s '55	6½	6½
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	91	19
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101½	101½
Detroit Riv Tun 4½s '61	73	73
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	69	68½
Dold Packing 6s '42	54¼	54¼
Duluth S Shore 5s '37	18	18
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	98¼	98
Elgin & Joliet 5s '41	82	82
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	64	64
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	24	24
Erie RR ref 5s '67	15	14½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	15	15
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	30	30
Fla East Coast 5s '74	3	3
Gannett 6s '43	70	70
Gen Am Inv 5s '52	69	68
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	92½	92½
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	40	39¼
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	101⅜	101½
Goodrich 6s '45	36	35¾
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	68½	68½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	68¼	68
Grand Tk Ry Can 5s '36	94⅜	94⅜
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	97	96
Great Northern 4½s '61	72	72
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	40⅜	40⅜
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	39⅝	39⅝
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	46½	46½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	55¼	54½
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	22	22
Havana Elec deb 5½s '51	3	3
Hudson Coal 5s '62	28½	28¼
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	36½	36¼
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	70	70
Humble Oil 5s '37	100½	100½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	102	101⅝
Ill Central 4s '53	29½	29½
Ill Central 4¾s '66	21	20½
I Centra 5s '53	41	41
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	24	24
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	24	24
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	97	97
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	64⅞	64
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	67	66¾
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	22	21½
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	1	⅞
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	3¾	3¾
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	41¼	40½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	41	40½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	22½	20½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	61½	61
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	46⅞	46⅞
Int G Nor 5s C '56	16	16
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	30¾	30¾
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	28½	28½
Int Paper 6s '55	11¾	11¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	21	19⅝
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	23½	22½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	23¼	21⅞
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	46⅜	45½
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	94	93⅜
Kan City P & L 4½s B	93½	93½
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	53	53
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	81½	80¾
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	25½	25¼
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	48½	48
Lack Steel con 5s '50	69⅞	69
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	77	76½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 D	47	47
Laclede Gas 5½s D	46½	46½
L'Autaro 6s '54	6	4¾
Long Island 5s '34	85	85
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	24	23⅝
L&N uni 4s '40	77	76⅝
L&N gold 5s '37	89½	89½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	33¼	32
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	66⅝	66½
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	53	53
Meade 6s '45 ww	26	26
Metro Edison 4½s '68	77	75
Metro Water 5½s '50	59⅝	59⅝
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	76	76
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	67½	67
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	36¼	36¼
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	21	21
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	44	44
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	11½	11
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	23¾	23½
Mo Pac 5s I, '81	24	24
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	7⅛	6¾
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	78	75
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	77	76½
Nat Steel 5s	44¾	44¾
Newberry 5½s	55½	55½
New Eng T&T 5s '52	101⅝	101
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	80	79¾
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	58½	58
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	59	58¾
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	61½	61
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	36	35¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	38	37½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	38	37½
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	48	47¾
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	67	65
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	17	17
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	18½	18½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '53	38	37
NY Dock Co 4s '51	40½	40
NY Edison 3s C '31	102¾	102¾
NY Edison 5s '44 "B"	103½	103½
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	109⅛	109⅛
NY Lack 4½s	78	78
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55	43	43
NY NH&H 4½s '67	50½	50¾
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	46	45¼
NY Railway inc 6s '55		1
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	93¾	93¾
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	90½	90½
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	101	100½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	100⅜	100¼
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	38⅛	38½
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	94	94
NiNag Share 5½s '50	41	41
Norf & Southern 5s '41	15	15
Norf & W con 4s '96	85½	85¼
Norf & W PC&C 4s '41	82	82
North Am Co 5s '61	64½	64½
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	64	64
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	70	70
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	55	55
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	77¼	77
Nor Pacifis 6s B 2047	57¾	56¼
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	102	101½
Ogden & L Cham 4s '48	28½	28
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	100½	100½
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	103⅝	103⅜
Paramount Public 5½s '50	13¼	12¼
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	36½	36½
Paramount Fam Las 5s '47	14½	14½
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	82¼	81⅝
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	42⅜	41⅞
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	65½	65½
Penn Railroad 5s '64	63½	63½
Penn Railroad Gold 6½s '36	87½	86¾
Pere Marquette 5s '56	37	36½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	58½	58¼
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	25	25
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	89	89
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	89¼	89¼
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	53	53
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	32¼	32¼
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	42¾	42
Pub Svc E&G 4s	89¾	89¾
Pub Svc E&G 5s '65	100¾	100¾
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	97½	97½
Pure Oil 5½s '37	63	63
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	53½	52½
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	35	35
Republic I²&S sf 5s '40	46½	46
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	10	10
St Joseph & GI 4s '47	71	71
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	11¾	11¾
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	11½	9¾
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	11	11
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	22½	22½
StP & KCSL 4½s '41	30	30
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	46¼	46¼
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	25	25
Shell Pipe 5s '52	65	64½
Shell Union 5s '47	62	62
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	63	62½
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	89¾	86½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	91½	91½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	101	100⅝
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	95⅞	95¾
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	101⅞	101¾
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	63½	63¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	71	71
Southeri Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	49	49
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	14	13½
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	17½	17½
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	18½	18½
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	100½	100½
Spokane I R 5s '55	21	21
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102½	101¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	87⅛	86½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	92½	92½
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	71	71
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	56	56
Texas Corp 5s '44	76¾	76
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	46⅞	46¾
Third Ave adj 5s '60	23	22½
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	39	39
Union El L & P 5½s '54	100½	100¼
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	91	90¾
US Rubber Co 5s '47	30	30
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	65½	65½
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	18½	17½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	20	20
Vanadium 5s '41	34	34
Virginia Ry 5s '62	77¾	77½
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	96⅞	96¾
Vrgna & S'west con 5s '58	30	29¾
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	54	54
Wabash RR 2d 5s '39	54	54
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	17	16
Warren Bros 6s '41	27	27
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	100⅝	100
Western Electric 5s '44	94	93¾
Western Maryland 4s '52	46½	45
Western Maryland 5½s '77	44	44
Western Union 5s '51	48½	48
Western Union col 5s '38	56	56
Western Union 6½s '36	53⅛	52¾
Western Union 5s '60	46	46
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	36⅝	36⅝
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	73	70½
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	32	32
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	55	54½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Jul12	Last Jul11
3½s '47	101.12	101.11	101.12	101.10
1st conv 4¼s '47	101.24	101.23	101.23	
4th 4¼s '38	102.25	102.22	102.25	102.23
4th 4¼s reg	105.20		105.20	
US 3s '55	93.19	93.19	93.19	93.00
US 3½s '49	94.14	94.10	94.14	94.3
US 3⅜s '43 March	99.13	98.4	99.13	98.21
US 3⅜s '43 June	99.12	99.4	99.12	99.4
US 3¼s '47	98.31	98.24	98.24	98.22
US 3¼s '56	100.30	100.12	100.30	100.13
US 4s '54	102.27	102.26	102.27	102.20
US 4¼s '52	106		106	105.31
US 4¼s reg	93.10	..	93.10	..

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	21½	20¾
Antioquia 7s C '46	7	7
Antioquia III 7s '57	7½	7½
Antwerp 5s '58	73½	73⅝
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	48¾	48
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	46	46
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	47½	47½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	44	44
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	46	45
Australia 4½s '56	65½	65½
Australia 5s '55	71½	71¼
Australia 5s '57	73	71½
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	46	44
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	85	85
Austria Hydro 6½s	50	50
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	36½	36¼
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	83	83
Belgium (King) 6s '55	92¾	92¾
Belgium (King) 8½s '49	96	96
Belgium (King) 7s '55	102¼	101⅝
Belgium (King) 7s '56	101¾	100½
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	28¾	27
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	45	44
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	39¾	39½
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	32½	32½
Berlin Elec 6s '55	28½	28½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '89	4	4
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '89	4	3¾
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	5½	5½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104	104
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	16	16
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	19	19
Brazil (US) 8s '41	21	20
Brisbane 6s '50	62	62
Budapest (City) 6s '62	23¾	23¾
Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60	35	35
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	27½	27
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	95¼	95¼
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	79	78½
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	93½	93½
Chile (Bank) 6s '42	7⅝	7⅝
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	8	8
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	25½	25½
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	30½	30¼
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	24½	24½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	33¼	33¼
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	33¼	33¼
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	59½	59½
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	65	65
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	20	18⅝
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	91	91
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	70	70
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '48	72½	71½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	76¾	76¾
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	71½	71
Denmark (King) 6s '42	80¼	78
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	78½	77½
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	40¾	40¾
Dresden 7s '45	42	42
Duke Price Power 6s '66	38	37½
Dutch El 6s '47	95½	95½
Dutch El sf 6s '52	91	91
Estonia Bank 7s '67	43	43
Finland 5½s '58	46	46
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	80	80
Frankfort 6½s '53	26½	26
French (Rep) 7s '49	112½	112⅝
French (Rep) 7½s '41	119	119
German 7s '49	70¼	68
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	43	43¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	39½	39
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	40½	39½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	48½	48¼
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	28¾	28¾
Germ El Pow '53	36	36
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	36¼	35
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	33	32½
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	35	33
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	40	40
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	46½	45½
Greek 7s '64	31½	31
Hansa 6s '39 ww	27½	27½
Harpen 6s '49 ww	41	40
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	45½	44
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	29½	27
Irish Free State 5s '60	79¾	79¾
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	89	89
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	70¾	70¾
Italy (Kingdom) 7s '51	89¾	89½
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	52⅞	52½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	66¾	66½
Yugoslavia Bk 7s '37	37	37
Karstadt 6s '43	22½	21
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	11½	11½
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	65½	65½
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104	104
Meridionale 7s '57	12	13
Mtag Mill Mch 7s '56 xw	36	34
Milan (City) 6½s '52	73	73
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	10⅝	10⅝
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	10⅝	10½
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	80	80
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	80	80
New South Wales 5s '57	68	67
New South Wales 5s '58	68¼	67
Norway (Mun) Bank 5s '70	71	69
Norway (Mun) Bank 5s '67	69	69
Norway (King) 5s '63	71	71
Norway (Kings) 5½s '65	72½	71½
Norway (King) 6s '43	76¾	76¾
Norway (King) 6s '44	76	76
Norway (King) 6s '52	74½	74½
Norwegian El 5½s '57	55½	55½
Nuremberg 6s '52	29	30
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	54¾	54
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	103⅝	103⅝
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	102¾	102¾
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	5	5
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	4	4
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	4	4
Pirelli Co of Italy 7s '52	85	85
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	52	51⅞
Prussia 6½s '51	33¾	33
Prussia 6s '52	32½	32
Queensland (State) 6s '47	74	73
Queensland (State) 7s '41	84	84
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53	41½	39¼
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	40	39⅜
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	39¼	39
Rhine Ruhr 6⅞ '53	28

STOCK MARKET PRICE TREND IS IRREGULAR

Preferred Issues Attract Renewed Attention of Traders

NEW YORK, July 12 (AP)—The securities markets were vaguely inclined toward higher prices today.

After a firm opening, the share market reacted a little in the morning, in sympathy with wheat, but came up toward midday, as bonds maintained a fair undertone, despite a degree of irregularity. Renewed attention was paid to the preferred stocks.

The morning selling was concentrated in the same handful of issues that have recently been soggy, notably American Telephone, Case and Allied Chemical, which declined temporarily a point or more.

The market in the late trading showed a number of losses ranging from scant fractions to 1 or more points.

Auburn broke 5 points net after an early upturn of more than 2. Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit issues were down around 3. Allied Chemical, American Telephone and Case were about a point lower, while U. S. Steel, American Can, Santa Fe and Westinghouse yielded fractionally.

Sales approximated 700,000 shares.

The government wheat crop report as of July 1, showing an unexpectedly large gain in the spring crop, carried that staple off to new lows for the season at the opening of the Chicago Pit, with a temporarily adverse effect upon shares, but as the stock market session wore on, some of the railroad stocks particularly the North Western issues, firmed up, presumably reflecting the conclusion that the big crop should result in improved traffic during the last half of the year.

Liquidation of Loans

The weekly consolidated condition statement for Federal Reserve member banks in 101 leading cities showed further sharp contraction in outstanding bank credit, loans and investments shrinking $222,000,000, but the largest item in this decline was a reduction of $113,000,000 in loans on securities. This liquidation of loans must have been accomplished with rare skill, for it occurred in a period in which both the bond and stocks averages worked irregularly higher, in quiet trading.

While considerable necessitous selling has had to come into the markets recently, it has been so handled as to avoid depressing the averages into new low ground.

Commodities continue to attract keen attention in Wall Street. Further strength of sugars and packing stocks was a further reflection of the recent improvement in those staples. Many observers still find the improvement in commodities too scattering to be conclusive. In hogs, furthermore, it may be partly due to seasonal influence. Nevertheless, it was noted that Eugene Meyer, governor of the Federal Reserve Board, in stressing signs of improvement before the House rules committee, pointed particularly to the action of commodities.

Bonds Are Strong

The Senate's passage of the Glass amendment to the home loan bill, which would authorize national banks to issue currency against government bonds contributed largely to an advance by all federal obligations in an active bond market today.

The Treasury 3⅜s, which under the proposal would serve as a base for the issuance of additional currency, moved up buoyantly. Their rally was one of the most impressive of the year. Some of these issues were up nearly a full point, which is a wide swing for the Government's premium investment securities.

Except for German issues, foreign government bonds displayed a firm tone. French Governments were not active, but British 5½s were higher by a substantial fraction. Austrian and Italian Governments were up even more sharply. The Australian 5s of 1957 pushed up sharply into new high ground for the year.

Lower priced railroad bonds were in active demand with liens of the Missouri Pacific, St. Louis San Francisco, Nickel Plate and Southern Railway showing marked firmness.

American Telephone and International Telephone issues were steady to firm.

The industrials were somewhat irregular. Goodrich and Goodyear bonds were off a fraction. Armour & Co. 4½s held steady around their top price for the year.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Easy; realizing halts upward trend.

Bonds: Steady; United States Treasury issues strong.

Curb: Irregular; changes narrow.

Foreign exchanges: Steady; sterling easy.

Cotton: Lower; favorable weather; July liquidation.

Sugar: Lower; increased spot offerings.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Easy; bearish United States and Canadian Government reports; weakness Liverpool.

Corn: Steady; bullish Government crop report; steady southwest market.

Cattle: Steady to higher.

Hogs: Slow and lower.

FOREIGN

London—Trading was light and irregularity developed on the stock exchange. Further profit-taking caused a decline in prices especially in foreign bonds and international issues. British funds and bank shares improved in the afternoon. The market closed irregular. Brazilian issues were weak on the Sao Paulo situation.

Paris—Prices opened irregular on the Bourse. Toward the close repurchases checked the decline and some issues finished higher. The close was irregular.

Berlin—Lausanne ratification difficulties influenced trading on the Boerse. Opening sales were heavy and the closing tone was weak.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 12	Last July 11
3	¾		Abitibi Pow & P	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
3⅜	1⅜		Adams Express	100	2½	2½	2½	3
30⅝	12	.2	Adams Mills	400	14⅛	14	14⅛	14⅜
13	9¾	1	Addressograph	400	9¾	9¾	9¾	..
3½	1½		Advance Rumely	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
18¼	4¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
62½	32¾	4½‡	Air Reduction	2100	33¾	33	33⅜	33⅝
16⅝	7¾	.50	Alaska-Juneau	1700	9½	9¼	9¼	9⅜
3⅛	⅞		Alleghany Corp	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
13	5½		Alleghany Steel	30	6	5½	6	..
87½	42½	6‡	Allied Chem	8400	46⅞	45¾	45¾	46⅝
119	96½	7	Allied Chem pf	200	108	106	106	105¼
13⅜	4	.50	Allis Chalmers	400	5	4¾	5	4⅝
3½	½		Am Beet Sug pf	10	3	3	3	..
18½	6¾	.60	Am Brake S&F	1100	7	7	7	..
90	40	7	Am Brake S&F pf	30	43¾	43⅜	43⅜	43⅞
73⅛	29⅝	5‡	Am Can	16300	33⅝	32¼	32¾	33¼
129	96	7	Am Can pf	300	99⅛	98½	98¾	..
8¾	3¼		Am Car & Fdry	400	4¾	4¼	4⅜	4
49⅞	18⅛	7	Am Car & F pf	10	19¾	19	19⅛	18
10½	2¾		Am European	100	3½	3½	3½	..
9¼	2		Am & For Pow	700	2⅞	2½	2⅝	3⅛
38½	5		Am & For Pow 7	500	6¾	6½	6⅝	..
27¼	2¾		Am & For Pw 2pf	400	4⅜	4	4⅜	..
21⅜	11	2	Am Ice	200	10	9¾	9¾	9⅞
68	40	6	Am Ice pf	100	40	40	40	..
8½	2⅜		Am International	1400	3½	3¼	3⅜	3
9½	4		Am Locomotive	400	4½	4⅛	4⅛	..
44⅜	20	7	Am Loco pf	200	20½	20	20½	..
3¾	1¼		Am Mach & Met	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
16⅞	3¾	1	Am Power & Lt	3400	4¼	4	4¼	4
58	15⅛	6	Am P&L 6% pf	400	16⅞	16½	16⅞	16
49¾	10	5	Am P&L pf A	400	13	12⅝	15	13
8½	3⅛		Am Radiator	6100	4	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝
13	3		Am Rolling Mill	400	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4⅜
22	¾		Am Seating	100	¾	¾	¾	..
18⅝	5⅛		Am Smelt & Ref	100	7⅞	7½	7⅝	7¼
85	15		Am Smelt&R 2pf	100	16½	16½	16½	16½
85	22		Am Smelt & R pf	100	28	28	28	28
39¼	14	2	Am Sugar ref	2100	20½	18¼	19½	16½
88⅛	50	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	63½	57	59	56½
137⅜	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	25100	73	71⅜	71⅝	72¾
34½	7	2	Am Wat W&E	700	12½	12	12⅜	12
12⅜	3		Anaconda Cop	1200	4	3¾	3⅞	4
9	3½		Anaconda Wire	100	4⅞	4¼	4⅞	5
12	7	1	Archer Daniels	100	9½	9¼	9½	..
44	24	7	Armour Del pf	500	44	43	44	43
2	⅝		Armour Ill A	1300	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
11⅜	3⅜	.30	Armour Ill B	2000	¾	¾	¾	1
11⅛	3⅝		Armour Ill pf	400	12	11¼	11½	11½
2⅝	⅜		Asso Apparel Ind	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
94	17⅞		Atchison T&SF	7200	21¾	20½	20⅝	21¾
86	35	5	Atchison pf	100	37	37	37	36¼
41½	9¾		Atl Coast Line	100	11	11	11	9½
12⅞	8⅝	1	Atl Refining	400	11¼	11	11⅛	11⅝
79¼	47	6	Atlas Powder pf	60	53	52½	52½	..
151¾	28¾	4‡	Auburn Auto	29500	60	52¾	52⅞	58
3½	1½	..	Aviation Corp Del	500	2	2	2	1⅞
			—B—					
8½	2	..	Baldwin Loco	100	2½	2½	2½	..
21⅜	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	2403	6⅜	5¾	6	5¾
41½	6½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	100	7	7	7	6¼
99	64	6½	Bamberger pf	20	70	69¾	70	..
24½	10	2	Bangor & Aroos	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	..
57	33½	1	Barnsdall A	400	4¼	4	4¼	4¼
43½	10	2	Beatrice Cream	400	17½	17	17	..
11	3⅜	..	Belding Hem	3200	4	4	4	..
18¾	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	6100	5¼	4⅞	5	4⅞
24⅜	6	..	Best & Co	200	7	6¾	7	..
24⅜	7½	..	Bethlehem Steel	700	9	8¾	8¾	9
74	7½	7	Beth Steel pf	200	22½	22	22	22
8¾	3⅜	..	Blaw Knox	100	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	..
43⅞	20⅜	2	Borden	2600	21⅞	21½	21½	21¼
23⅜	5½	..	Borg Warner	100	4	4	4	4
50¼	10⅜	..	Brooklyn Man T	19500	21⅜	19¼	19⅝	21⅜
78¾	43½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	1100	49¾	47½	47⅝	50¾
40½	2⅞	..	Brooklyn Queens	700	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
58	23¼	6	Brooklyn Q pf	100	33⅞	33⅜	33⅞	33½
89½	49¼	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	54	52	53	52
36	25	3	Brown Shoe	400	25	24	24	23¼
5	1½	..	Bucyrus Erie	100	2½	2½	2½	..
3	1½	..	Brunswick Balke	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
7⅝	2⅛	..	Bullard	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
30	1½	..	Burns Bros. pf	10	1½	1½	1½	..
13	6½	.80	Burroughs Add	400	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	7½
21¾	1⅞	2½	Bush Terminal	100	3½	3⅜	3½	4
65	9¼	7	Bush Term deb	50	9½	9	9	..
85	12¼	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	10	16	12¼	12¼	..
19	7½	..	Byers	400	9½	9¼	9⅜	9¼
			—C—					
11⅞	4¼	..	Calif Packing	200	5	5	5	..
7⅛	2½	..	Campbell Wy&C N	100	3	3	3	..
4	1½	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	2	2	2	2
13½	6¾	1.20	Canada Dry	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
20⅝	6½	1¾	Canadian Pacific	1200	9¾	9¼	9⅝	9½
10⅝	2¼	..	Capital Admin	100	2½	2¼	2½	..
43⅜	16¾	..	Case Thresh	18500	25⅛	23⅛	23	¾25
15	4½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	200	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
12½	7½	1½	Central Aguirre	100	16½	14½	15¾	14¾
6¾	2½	..	Century Ribbon	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
85	60	7	Century Rib pf	40	79½	72	72	65
5	3⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	400	4¾	4⅛	4½	4⅛
9	4⅛	.8	Chesapeake Corp	100	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5¼
31½	9⅞	2½	Ches & Ohio	7200	10⅞	10½	10⅝	10⅝
15½	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	100	4	4	4	4
3¾	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P	400	1	1	1	1
15¾	1½	..	Chi Mil & StP pf	100	1½	1⅜	1½	..
12¾	2	..	Chi & N western	100	2	3	3	3⅛
6¾	1	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	1½	1½	1½	..
16⅜	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	100	2½	2½	2½	2⅜
24½	2	..	Chi RI&P 6%	100	4	4	4	4½
15¾	5	1	Chrysler	900	6⅛	6	6⅛‡	6⅛
28½	11½	3.60	City Ice & Fuel	900	13	11⅛	13	13
8¾	3¼	..	Clark Equipment	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
31½	11	1	Colgate-Palm-P	500	13⅜	12	12¼	12
95	65	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	200	75	74	75	75
16⅛	4¼	1a	Columbia Gas	4216	6	5¾	5⅞	5¾
41⅞	13½	2	Columbian Carb	800	19	18¼	18½	18⅜
7¾	4¾	..	Columbia Pic vtc	1800	6	7½	7½	7⅝
11	2½	.50	Comm Credit	300	4¼	4	4¼	4
68⅞	40	6½	Comm Cred 1 pf	10	50½	50½	50½	..
26¼	12½	3	Comm Cred A	100	12½	12½	13½	..
27⅞	10⅞	2	Comm Inv Tr	200	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11½
10¼	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	5000	4⅞	4½	4⅝	4½
4⅞	1⅜	.30	Commwlth & So	1200	2	2	2	2
68½	27⅜	6	Commwlth & S 6pf	200	34½	34	34	..
11	6½	1	Congoleum Nairn	400	7½	7¼	7⅜	7½
68¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	15600	36¾	35½	35⅞	36
95	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	500	85½	84¾	85½	85
10⅜	5	1	Consol Laundries	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
7⅛	4	..	Consol Oil	5500	5½	5¼	5½	5⅜
⅝	¾	..	Container B	500	¼	¼	¼	..
7	2⅞	..	Cont Baking A	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
41	17⅜	2½	Cont Can	1900	20⅜	20	20	20½
4¾	2	..	Cont Dia Fibre	100	3½	3½	3½	..
25¼	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	600	9¼	8½	8½	9¼
7	3⅝	..	Cont Oil	400	4¾	4½	4⅝	4¾
47⅜	23¼	3	Corn Products	5600	28½	27½	28	27½
129½	99½	7	Corn Prod pf	80	110	110	110	109
23	13½	2‡	Cream of Wheat	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	..
15⅞	7⅜	1.20	Crown Cork & S	500	12	11½	11¾	..
24	17⅜	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	19	19	19	19
49½	15	..	Crucible Steel pf	50	16	16	16	15⅝
1⅜	½	..	Cuba Co	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
35½	20	2½	Cudahy Packing	700	26¾	26	26¾	27
86	47	7	Curtis Pub pf	100	49	49	49	..
2¾	⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	200	1	⅞	1	1
10	3½	..	Cutler Hammer	100	4	4	4	..
			—D—					
5¼	1		Davison Chem	400	2	2	2	2
5¼	5	.60	Davega Stores	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
28¾	8½	..	Del Lack & W	900	10	9	10	9¼
9½	1½	..	Denver R G pf	100	2	2	2	..
122	54	8	Detroit Edison	100	85½	85½	85½	85½
15⅞	12	1	Diamond Match	100	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
24½	20½	1½	Diamond M pf	100	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	..
11⅜	7½	1.20	Dome Mines	400	10	9⅞	9⅞	10
59¾	22⅛	3	Du Pont de Nem	9400	24	23½	23¾	23¾
105	80¾	6	Du Pont deb	400	88	87¾	87¾	..
97	67	5	Duquesne Lt pf	10	91	91	91	91
			—E—					
87⅜	35¼	5	Eastman Kodak	4700	38¼	37	37½	37⅝
32¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	500	9½	9¼	9⅜	9⅜
100¼	61	7	Elec Auto-L pf	10	64	64	64	..
2½	½	..	Elec Boat	3800	⅝	½	⅝	½
4	1½	..	Elec & Mus Ind	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½
15⅜	2¾	..	Elec Pow & Lt	900	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3
64	11¾	7	Elec Pow & L pf	400	12½	11⅜	12⅛	11½
33½	12⅜	3	Elec Sto Battery	200	18½	18½	18½	17⅞
36⅛	16	3	Endicott Johnson	400	20	17	20	..
19	12	1½	Equitable Off Bldg	200	12	12	12	12
10	2	..	Erie RR	100	3	3	3	3
			—F—					
64	30	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	10	30	30	30	30¼
10⅜	3	..	Fed Water Serv	200	3½	3½	3½	..
27¾	6	1.00	Fidelity Phe F In	200	9	8⅝	8⅝	8
53	35	2½	First Nat Stores	3700	39¼	37½	39½	37¾
8	½	..	Fisk Rubber	200	½	½	½	½
7⅞	¼	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	50	¼	¼	¼	..
82½	66	6	Florsheim S pf	100	66	66	66	..
12	3	..	Foster-Wheeler	700	5	4⅝	4⅝	..
5⅜	1	..	Fox Film A	300	1	1	1	1
19½	10	2	Freeport Texas	400	12	12	12	..
			—G—					
35⅜	9½	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	500	11	10⅜	10⅜	10½
15½	4⅜	1	Gen Asphalt	100	7	7	7	6¾
19⅜	19½	2	Gen Baking	200	12	12	12	12
105¾	90	8	Gen Baking pf	10	90	90	90	..
26½	8½	.40	Gen Electric	13686	9½	9¼	9⅜	9⅝
11¼	10⅛	.50	Gen Elec Sp	500	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	10⅜
40½	19⅝	.3	Gen Foods	2400	21½	20⅞	21¼	20⅝
2¾	½	..	Gen Gas & E A	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
37	28	.3	Gen Mills	1200	30	29¾	30	30
24⅝	7⅝	10	Gen Motors	9400	8½	7⅞	8	8
87¼	56¼	.5	Gen Mot 5% pf	200	58	58	58	57
9	4	..	Gen Out Ad A	200	4	4	4	..
28⅝	6½	1	Gen Ry Signal	100	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	6¼
16½	5	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
16	8	..	Gen Steel Cas pf	100	9½	9½	9½	9
24¼	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	4500	14⅜	13½	13¾	13¾
68½	45	5	Gillette S R pf	400	50	50	50	48½
2	3½	..	Glidden	100	3½	3½	3½	..
6½	2⅝	..	Gobel (Adolf)	8100	6½	5½	6¼	5½
19⅝	8¼	1.60	Gold Dust	1700	10⅝	10⅛	10⅜	10¼
95	70	6	Gold Dust pf	100	71	71	71	..
17	7	..	Goodrich pf	100	8	8	8	8
18¾	5½	..	Goodyear	100	6¾	6⅜	6⅝	6¼
18½	7¼	..	Gotham Silk Hos	3200	18½	17½	17⅝	18¼
4⅝	1	..	Graham Paige	900	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
9⅜	3½	..	Grand Union	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
35¼	22	3	Grand Un pf	100	23½	23½	23½	..
0¼	14½	1	Grant (WT)	400	16¼	16¼	16¼	15⅝
25	5½	..	Great Nor pf	1400	8¼	6¾	8¼	7½
13½	..	..	Great Nor Ore	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¼
6½	3¼	..	Great West Sug	1200	5½	5¼	5½	6
60	48	7	Great W Sug pf	100	60	60	60	..
1¾	½	..	Grigsby Grunow	400	⅝	½	½	½
⅝	⅛	..	Guantanamo Sug	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
			—H—					
28	19	1¾	Hack W pf A	50	24	24	24	..
83	57	5	Hershey Choc pf	100	65	65	65	65
10⅜	3	..	Hollander	400	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
11⅞	7¾	1	Holland Furnace	100	8	8	8	..
24⅞	8¾	..	Houston Oil	200	11	11	11	10½
2½	1⅜	..	Houston Oil new	400	2¼	2⅛	2⅜	2½
57½	42¼	4.20	Household Fin pf	700	43¾	43	43¾	42½
16½	5	.40	Howe Sound	400	5	5	5	..
38¾	8	3½	Hudson & Man	100	13	13	13	..
11¾	2½	..	Hudson Motor	2400	5½	4¾	5	4¾
			—I—					
18¼	4¾	..	Ill Central	4800	6¾	6½	6½	6½
36	15½	4	Ill Central LL	20	16	16	16	..
38½	7½	2	Indus Rayon	600	10	10	10	9¾
39¼	14¾	3	Ingersoll-Rand	3200	19½	18¾	19¾	..
4½	¾	..	Inspiration Cop	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
3	3⅜	50‡	Insuranshare Del	800	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
2⅞	1	2‡	Insuranshare Md	400	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
14⅜	2¼	..	Interboro Rap T	3400	5¾	5	5	6½
117	52½	6‡	Int Business M	2800	58¼	56⅞	56⅝	57¼
8½	1¼	1	Int Carriers	400	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
1⅞	⅛	..	Int Combustion	400	⅜	⅜	⅜	½
21	4¾	..	Int Combus pf	900	10⅜	9½	10⅜	..

VENEZUELA'S BUDGET

CARACAS, Venezuela, July 12—Venezuelan Government's 1932-33 budget shows estimated revenues of 150,000,000 bolivares, while expenditures are placed at 147,963,513.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

MONTREAL, July 12 (AP)—Gross revenues of the Canadian National Railways for the week ended July 7 were $2,564,637, as compared with $3,194,915 for the corresponding period in 1931, it was announced today.

CITY INVESTING CO.

NEW YORK, July 12—City Investing Company reports for the year ended April 30 net income of $353,638 after depreciation, interest, federal taxes, etc., compared with $3,141,495 in the preceding fiscal year.

1932 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 12	Last July 11
29¾	10¾	1.80	Int Harvester	3400	11⅞	11½	11⅝	11¾
11⅝	2½	..	Int Hydroelec	100	3	3	3	3
9¼	3¼	..	Int Nickel	4200	5	4⅝	5	5
13	3	..	Int Paper	400	3	3	3	..
44⅜	20½	.3	Int Paper&Pow pf	400	3	3	3	..
24⅞	7½	..	Int Shoe	1800	21⅞	21	21¼	21½
13¾	3⅝	..	Int Silver	100	9¼	9½	9¼	9¼
			Int Tel & Tel	10600	4⅜	3½	4⅜	4
			—J—					
25⅛	10	..	Johns Manville	3100	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	11⅛
84	30	4	Jones & Laughlin pf	10	32	32	32	30
			—K—					
13½	2½	..	Kan C & South	400	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
9⅜	4½	..	Kayser (J) & Co	1100	5	5	5	5
2½	½	..	Kelly-Springfield	700	¾	¾	¾	¾
23½	6⅞	..	Kelly-Sp 8%	100	10	10	10	..
10⅝	2¾	..	Kelvinator Corp	800	3	3	3	3
28	12½	6	Kendall Co pf	10	19¾	19¾	19¾	..
13	4⅞	..	Kennecott Cop	900	6¾	6	6¼	6⅜
19	6¾	1	Kresge	6800	7¾	6½	7⅜	6½
18⅞	10	1	Kroger Groc & B	800	11½	11⅜	11⅜	11¾
			—L—					
48	40	5	Laclede Gas pf	20	42	40	40	48
2½	1⅜	..	Lee Rubber	100	3⅜	2⅝	2⅝	..
8	5	..	Lehigh Val RR	1200	5¾	5¾	5¾	6⅝
46⅝	36½	2.40	Lehman Corp	800	33	32¾	33	37½
8	3⅜	..	Libbey-Owens-F	100	4½	4¼	4½	4⅛
34	13¼	4‡	Loew's Inc	1900	15⅝	15	15⅜	15⅝
72	39	6½	Loews pf	100	40	40	40	..
36⅝	16½	.3‡	Loose-Wiles Bisc	3100	18½	17⅜	18	..
23⅞	8½	1¾	Louisville G&E A	800	12¼	12½	12½	..
32⅜	7½	..	Louisville & N	900	11¼	10½	11	10¼
			—M—					
16½	13	1½	McIntyre Porcu	100	15⅜	15⅛	15½	15⅛
63¼	28	4	McKeesport Tin	2300	33¼	32	32	32¾
11⅜	2½	..	McLellan Stores	400	¾	¾	¾	..
60⅛	17	2	Macy (RH) & Co	1400	20½	19½	20⅛	18⅞
3¾	2⅛	..	Madison Sq Gar	800	2½	2½	2½	2⅛
21⅞	1¼	..	Mo Kan & Tex	700	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	2⅜
21⅞	3¼	..	Mo K&T pf	300	5⅝	5¼	5¼	5¼
11	1½	..	Mo Pacific	200	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	..
26	1½	..	Mo Pacific pf	300	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
10¾	5¼	..	Mohawk Carpet	100	5½	5

Local Classified
United States and Canada

For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

FOR SALE OR RENT

ON Indian River, 11 large rooms, running water, large boathouse, rowboat, canoe and D. P.; rent or sell reasonable. Phone MIss HARRIS, AD. 7407, Toronto, or write ALEX HARRIS, Port Carling, Muskoka, Ont.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Working housekeeper in family of adults. Phone Sterling 3-3560, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

EAST VIEW — Attractive, harmonious home for those needing experienced care, quiet and study; accommodations for own attendants if desired; 2½ acres of lawn and shade trees. Rockaway Avenue and Silver Lane, Oceanside, L. I. Tel. Rockville Center 3869.

HOUSES TO LET

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—For rent, comfortable home; convenient to Christian Science church, depot, stores, theaters, yet in high class residential section; house of 8 rooms, kitchen, bath and separate lavatory; reasonable rental. For particulars make appointment for evenings by mail, LAWRENCE, 35 Chester Ave., White Plains.

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK CO., 6 East 33rd, New York City.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

N. Y. C. AND SUBURBS—Clean workmanship; reasonable estimates. FREDERICK J. SWENSON, WASH. HGTS. 7-7415.

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN, Bantam Lake, Lakeside, Conn., will be of interest to readers of The Christian Science Monitor who desire a quiet, harmonious vacation place; weekly rates $25 to $38. MR. and MRS. E. F. ENGLE, Managers.

CRAG-CREST
CRAGMERE PARK, MAHWAH, N. J.
High in the Ramapo Hills, a home of quiet surroundings and atmosphere of love, for rest, study, recreation. Permanent guests accommodated. MRS. JANE CRAFT STEWART. Tel. Cragmere 3895.

HILLVIEW
Tel. Woodstock, N. Y., 140. Woodstock, N. Y. In the beautiful Catskill Mountains; especially erected for quiet, rest and study.
MRS. SIBYL WEINERT, Manager

HOMESTEAD INN and Cottages, MADISON, Conn.—Country, private beach, tennis courts; dine outside; owner management. ISABELLA FORD. Tel. Mad. 585.

ROSE LODGE
In the Berkshires—Copake Falls, N. Y.
Home atmosphere, attractive grounds, rest and quiet study; bathing and hiking; on route # 22, also New York Central; rates $3.00 per day, $17.00 per week and up.

SCOTTS West Thornton, N. H., White Mountains—Home cooking, conveniences; restful; open all year; booklet: $15 to $18.

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Artistic and cultured environment for study; out-of-door dining porch; sleeping porches; bathing, tennis.
Booklet Ronkonkoma 16

REAL ESTATE

SPRING VALLEY, N. Y.—For sale, Main St., corner, ¾ acre, 15-room house, 2 baths, large veranda, 3-car garage, loft above; 10 minutes from depot; near Christian Science church, grade and high schools. ANTHONY HELDER, S. Main St., Spring Valley, N. Y.

REST HOMES

"GARDEN OF CANADA"
30 MILES FROM NIAGARA FALLS
A rest home in fruit belt where guests may enjoy quiet study lovely country home and beautiful scenery; permanent guests considered MRS. N. R. BRISCOE, Grimsby, Ontario.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—In private family, quiet, desirable room, friendly home, excellent food. Tel. Aspinwall 8243.

ONE large room with private bath and 1 small room with board; private home; near station. Oakwood 3359. 136 Rich Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

ROOMS TO LET

ASK MISS ROLFE
Rooms in select homes, $6.00 up.
504 W. 112th St., N. Y. C. Monument 2-7662

BOSTON—Desirable rooms; convenient, central; congenial surroundings and right atmosphere for people of refined tastes; garage; privileges. MISS HENSHAW, 46 Hereford St. Kenmore 3965.

DON'T RENT A ROOM UNTIL YOU SEE THE PIERREPONT

Why leave the city to escape the Summer heat when you can enjoy a suburban residence in the heart of Metropolitan New York, just 13 minutes from Times Square and 4 minutes from Wall Street to Clark St. I. R. T. subway. Enjoy the luxuries of our
SWIMMING POOL, ROOF GARDEN, ROOF SOLARIUM
Sunlit Rooms. Full Hotel Service.
$10 TO $20 WEEKLY
THE PIERREPONT
PIERREPONT at HICKS ST., BROOKLYN
B. M. T. to Borough Hall. MAin 4-5500.

FURNISHED rooms in quiet farm home, suitable for family of 4; fishing and bathing close by; rent $20 monthly. Phone York 2084, C. S. MERRITT, 930 Moffat Ave., Verdun, Que., Canada.

N. Y. C., 204 West 55th—Unusual accommodations, attractive, quiet, homelike, refined service; special rate. CANTERBURY (Apt. 7 South East).

N. Y. C., 536 W. 113th St. (Apt. 81)—Refined American home delightfully cool, light, attractive single, double; business people. University 4-5372.

N. Y. C., 539 W. 112, 3 D—Splendid, cool, studio room or 2-room suite; Columbia; church, river. Cath. 8-2696.

N. Y. C., 324 West 83rd—Large, clean, well-furnished front room; suitable studio; inexpensive; quiet, refined family; elevator. (4-E.)

N. Y. C., 104 East 31st St. (Apt. 4)—Attractive quiet, outside, comfortable, single; semi-private home; reasonable. Mornings, Cal. 5-0984.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., 4629 Spruce Street—Furnished rooms with bath, permanent or transient; breakfast optional. Phone Allegheny 3141.

ROOMS WANTED

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Sept. 1, business woman desires comfortable room walking distance Harvard Square; give full particulars, Box B-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—To rent room within at least 20 minutes walking distance of The Christian Science Benevolent Association, Chestnut Hill, Mass. Please phone Tuesday night after 6:30 or Wednesday between 1 and 6 p. m., NATE WHITE, University 0120.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTANT-AUDITOR — Books opened; tangled accounts adjusted; available Saturdays, Mondays, also evenings. Write Box L-19, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

BUSINESS executive, manufacturing experience, treasurer, cost production, budget control; excellent references; nominal salary; age 39; go anywhere. Write X-41, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

COLLEGE student desires employment for summer months; will travel or locate anywhere. 170 Lismore Ave., Glenside, Pa. Ogontz 4012.

YOUNG advertising man desires position; thorough knowledge agency work; capable taking charge production department; the best of references. A. F. WARD, 5 West 63rd St., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED trained child's nurse wants care of small child or infant; Protestant; good references. Address Box 96, Sheffield, Mass., or phone Sheffield 101.

HARTFORD, CONN.—By thoroughly capable woman to do housework; wishes to live in home. MISS MAUD MANSFIELD, 1646 Park St.

LADY accustomed to meeting public and management of homes wishes position as hostess-manager of apartment hotel, institution, sorority; experienced in buying, building menus, entertaining; also capable child's governess. Write Box S-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

REFINED woman desires household position, care children; drives car. 437 North Columbus Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Tel. Hillcrest 1606-W.

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DIRIGO HOUSE LONG ISLAND, CASCO BAY, ME.
Open Through September
Charming old-fashioned house; splendid cooking. Bathing, sailing, fishing. Moderate rates. Six miles from Portland. THE MISSES PERRY.

RATES REDUCED 40%—Shadyknoll, well-known family resort; country estate, near ocean; all sports; wholesome atmosphere; same excellent table; booklet. VAN HORN, Fairhaven, N. J.

SUMMER HOMES

CRANBERRY LAKE, NEW JERSEY
FOR SALE OR RENT—Bungalows and cabins; restricted colony; convenient commuting New York; boating, bathing, fishing, tennis, etc.; ideal for recreation, rest, study. H. A. SPRINGER, 413 Wiss Bldg., Newark, N. J.

THREE rooms, furnished, screened porch, running water, use of bath, 3 months, $140. MRS. O. HASBROUCK, Woodstock, N. Y.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ENGLISH GRAMMAR, rhetoric, literature; Boston pronunciation. MISS BLANCHARD, 37 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. Tel. Lexington 2-6880. Extension 607, N. Y. C.

Jan de Heck
TEACHER OF SINGING
301 W. 57th St., New York City. Circle 7-1814.

CANADA

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

Cantilever FLEXIBLE ARCH Shoes
For Men, Women and Children
CANTILEVER SHOE SHOP
8 JOHN STREET, NORTH, HAMILTON

THOMAS LEES
Jewelers Since 1861
17-19 KING STREET WEST
HAMILTON

EVERT. S. MERRITT
REAL ESTATE
INSURANCE BROKER
Also Coal and Coke
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Cleaners and Dyers
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Western Ontario's Big Department Store
The Air Is Washed
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Cafeteria—Basement

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It is not what you pay but what you get for what you pay.
ANTHRACITE *BITUMINOUS COKE* *FUEL OIL*
Fuel perfection for your selection.
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Cleaner and Dyer
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Free Delivery to All Parts of City
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The Home of Home Dressed Meats
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V-EIGHT
EXPERT Repairs all Makes of Cars.
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"NOTED FOR SERVICE"
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Wet Wash, Thrifty and Rough Dry
Thursday, Friday and Saturday
Reduced one cent per pound.
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LONG DISTANCE EXPERTS
Packing, Trucking, Storage
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Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations Throughout Ontario & Quebec
Supertest Petroleum Corp. LTD.

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HOME BAKE SHOP
A Few of the Dainties We Will Make to Your Order.
Pumpkin and Custard Pies
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ONE OF THE
Superior Quality Chain Stores Service
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3 Auto Deliveries MET. 1080—1081

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Hardware and Sheet Metal Works
We specialize in Roofing
Built-up Slate and all kinds of Roofing.
Furnaces cleaned and repaired
385-7 TALBOT ST. Phones: Met. 652
102 DUNDAS ST. Met. 2420

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We are featuring Prompt, Courteous Delivery to all parts of London.
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SODA WATER FOUNTAIN SERVICE
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*580 Hamilton Road 618 Dundas St.

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PROVINCE WIDE DISTRIBUTION
Safe Milk, Cream, Buttermilk
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Quality—Service
"WE AIM TO BE WORTHY"

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ONTARIO

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SEMI-FINISHED TORONTO WET WASH LAUNDRY LTD.
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Allow our Representative to explain our new meter recording device.
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gives you the extra Sunshine Vitamin D

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For Men, Women and Children
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Fresh supply of cut flowers daily.
Careful attention to each order.
Prompt delivery.
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Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS

FILEY—Furnished apartments with or without board. C. O. RYMER, 26 Belle Vue Street, FILEY.

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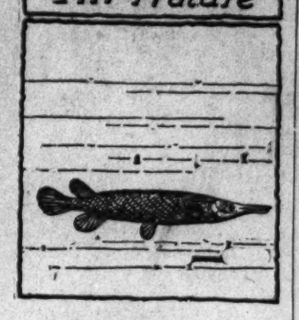
DAILY FEATURES

All Nature



'Alligator Gar

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

DOES this fish remind you of some of the queer marine animals which the imaginations of men during the Middle Ages developed? As a matter of fact this fish is known to have existed as far back as the Eocene period of geologic history, and might well be called a "living fossil." Like the dogfish or mudfish, the alligator gar is common in the lakes and rivers of the United States, and is found nowhere else in the world.

Large specimens are about four feet long, slender in body and with long beaks. The nostrils are at the tip. By far the most unusual characteristic about them is their scales. As in most fish, they overlap like the shingles on the roof of a house, and form an efficient protective covering. But the scales of the alligator gar are not like those of modern fish; they are ganoid or enamel-like in appearance, heavy and thick, protecting them from every possible animal in the water which might otherwise prey upon them.

To some fishermen the long body suggests that of the pike, and so these have often been classed with the long-nosed gar and the short-nosed gar as "garpikes." All are in the habit of eating minnows and other small fish. Where they occur in large numbers they constitute a menace to fishing.

Miss A. L. N. of Shirley, Mass., writes she is 13 years old and enjoys making a scrapbook of "All Nature." She would like to know how a frog can change color overnight. Her brother "caught one in a muddy place, that was almost a black-green, yet the next morning it had turned a yellow-green."

The young lady has asked a question which has puzzled zoölogists for a long time, and they are just now finding the answer. The same change of color is noticeable in a great many fish and other amphibians as well as frogs. To find our answer we must investigate the skin of the frog or fish under a microscope. When we do this we find at least two sets of tiny color bodies or chromatophores, some are dark while others are light. They are like tiny blotches of light and dark ink.

When the animal is on a light background the sunlight reflected from the surrounding surfaces acts upon the sight and nerve system of the creature which automatically causes the dark blotches to contract while the lighter ones expand until they almost blot out the dark ones. When on a dark background, just the opposite occurs, the dark blotches or chromatophores expanding while the lighter ones contract.

This is an interesting experiment which anyone can try. Catch two frogs and put them in separate jars. Place one jar on a large black cloth and the other on a white one. Leave them for several hours and then observe how they have changed to fit their surroundings. Switch them now from one jar to the other and right before your eyes you can see the light one on the dark background slowly turn darker while the dark one on a light background becomes lighter.

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

The first United States nickel was minted May 16, 1866, and took the place of the old three-cent piece?

The author of "Peck's Bad Boy," George Wilbur Peck, was once Mayor of Milwaukee and later Governor of Wisconsin?

The Pennsylvania Railroad has a navy consisting of 337 vessels?

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Rimes" (Mrs. M. H., who writes: "In a recent copy of the Monitor, in the column 'A Word a Day,' I was much surprised to find the word 'rhymes' misspelled as 'rimes.' I am hoping this was not intentional . . .")—Sorry, but it was intentional. "Rimes" is preferred by Webster's. Look up "rhyme" and you will be advised to "see rime."

Pollen (Miss L. E.)—The *o* is short as in pod, *pol'-en* (*e* as in recent).

Esplanade (Miss R. McD.)—*Es-pla-nade'* (*e* as in get, first *a* as in *sofa*, second long as in *ace*; secondary stress on first syllable). Not *es'-pla-nahd*. The name is applied to a clear, level space used for public walks or drives.

Promenade (note)—In this word, both as noun and verb, the *a* is sounded as in *arm*, *prom-e-nahd'* (*o* as in odd, *e* as in create; secondary stress on first syllable). Not *prom-e-nade'*. It is well to keep in mind the distinction between this word and the one preceding.

Celestial (J. A. V.)—Three syllables, *se-les'-chal* (first *e* as in create, second as in get, *a* as in account). Not *se-les'-che-ul*.

Terrestrial (J. A. V.)—*Teh-res'-trih-al* (each *e* as in get, *i* as in it, *a* as in account). Not *te-res'-trul*.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

In Lighter Vein

Not 'Arf Bad

"'Artford, 'Artford," called out the conductor.

"You've dropped an 'h,'" said a passenger.

"That's all right, sir; we'll pick hit hup at Hamherst."—*The Recorder.*

Drain on the Supplies

Mistress: "Mary, you've done no work again today. Whenever your sweetheart comes to see you, the only part of the house that is cleaned out is the larder." — *Die Woche im Bild.*

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

A MAN'S *first care should be to avoid the reproaches of his heart.* —ADDISON

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

They Never Printed the Story

(Hotel and Travel News, Boston)
New York

EACH year there is held a dinner in a private room in a certain New York hotel. It is a dinner that might easily achieve page one for human interest but it is a story that is never handled in the newspaper shops.

The guests are men past middle age. They are as brisk in appearance as might be found anywhere. They wear dinner jackets with easy nonchalance and with few exceptions they are men who hold executive jobs of more than ordinary prominence.

When dinner is over, the waiters are excluded and the doors locked. Chairs are pushed back and the guests talk of other days—days when their lives consisted of the dreary monotony of prison. All are ex-convicts.

They have snatched success from the ashes of failure and they have made it their job to extend the helping hand to others who have clutched at life and missed. The dinner is held to discuss what progress has been made during the year.

The president of the little organization did a "stretch" of 10 years in Joliet for forgery. He is now the head of a business that employs 535 people and three of his board of directors and his private secretary have served prison terms.

Four guests are married and have families, no one of which knows of the past. The first meeting was held about seven years ago. Every effort was made for secrecy but when the guests had collected in an anteroom a leak was discovered—a few reporters were there.

The president of the organization talked to them. He told them of their past and what they were trying to do and that if it became a matter of news many homes and many enterprises would be ruined. The reporters left with no promises—but not a line was ever printed.

The Children's Corner

Jumbo and Boxer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

(A true story of fifty years ago)

"LET me see," said Gran'dear, as she picked up another sock to mend, "did I ever tell you about the time Boxer—no, I don't believe I have."

Ernest and Seeley settled delightedly for a "brand new story" of Gran'dear's childhood in England. "Who was Boxer?" they wanted to know at once.

"Well, Boxer was the favorite horse in a stable in which more than 80 fine draft horses were kept. And my oldest brother, Richard, claimed him as his very own. The boys were learning the business, you know, of contracting and paving and things like that.

"All of your great-grandfather's horses received splendid care, and some of them won prizes at the horse fairs, but still Boxer was the favorite because he depended upon the reins and his driver's voice, as he could not see. Your Great-Uncle Dick did not like anyone else to touch him, and oh, they were such friends. Every night Boxer was bathed, and rubbed until he shone like satin, for he was a much-loved horse.

"Almost every day Boxer would pull a cart around the Zoölogical Gardens in Regents Park where my father had a contract to do a lot of the work, the elephant's house being one part of the job.

"Jumbo, the big elephant, was another friend of Richard's. He never failed to take him monkey nuts—I mean, peanuts as American children say."

Ernest and Seeley tried not to interrupt by laughing, for when Gran'dear took them for walks through her childhood days, they heard many odd words, and enjoyed them. But—"monkey nuts!"

But Gran'dear saw their merry green eyes and blue eyes, and interrupted herself. "Oh no, we never ate them! Not then. We bought them just outside the zoo to give the monkeys so it was a very sensible name after all.

"Well, Jumbo and Boxer became fast friends, too. Sometimes I used to ride on Jumbo's back and try to flop his big ears. Wasn't he the biggest in the world? It seems to me that he was.

"But one day the hundreds of little children who visited him were sad. Jumbo was going to America.

"When the day came to load Jumbo on the ship there was a great commotion. Jumbo refused to be loaded. He would have none of it. Minute by minute he was becoming harder to manage. All attempts to get Jumbo aboard the ship were given up and everybody just stood around and waited a while, when my brother Richard heard about it.

"Ther there was a familiar clur-rup, clur-rup of a horse's feet, stepping with a little more than ordinary care. Jumbo trumpeted. Boxer neighed. Richard, none too happy himself to say good-by to Jumbo, led Boxer up the gangplank. Jumbo meekly followed after his blind friend. Love had found a very easy way to accomplish the loading of Jumbo, just as Love finds a way to overome every other problem."

The Adventures of Waddles

SAID I TO BEE AND HUMMING BIRD, "PLEASE TARRY WHILE I SPEAK A WORD.
"WHENCE COME THE MANY PERFUMES RARE WHICH FLOWERS SHED UPON THE AIR?"
"THEIR FRAGRANCE IS THEIR VOICE," SAID BEE, "THAT CALLS BOTH HUMMING BIRD AND ME
"TO WHERE THE SWEETEST FOOD ABOUNDS;" AND OFF THEY FLEW TO MAKE THEIR ROUNDS.

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Hidden Countries Puzzle

Betty came IN to AID Jane with her lessons.

After you finish reading the book, please LAY IT on the table.

In exploring the woods WE found two bears DENS.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The names of three countries are hidden in this puzzle. By rearranging the words spelled with capital letters, try to find these hidden countries.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Letter "D" Puzzle: Desk, Edge, Code, Road.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Roosevelt and the St. Lawrence

THREE sets of treaties are involved in the St. Lawrence waterway development: the main treaty between Canada and the United States, the treaty between the Dominion and the Province of Ontario, and the treaty between the United States Government and the State of New York.

Negotiations on these three sets of treaties have gone on simultaneously, but the agreement between Canada and the United States is fundamental to the other two.

There is no secret in the fact also that Washington has been pressing, while Ottawa has been holding back, in the St. Lawrence negotiations. Agreement has waited upon Canada. Probably the recent increases in America's already high tariff wall against certain Canadian products has not hurried the waterway agreement. But in any event, it has seemed to Washington of little use to write a compact with New York on distribution of electricity and cost of construction if no waterway was to be built at all. Consequently the State Department has taken no very deep interest in pressure from Albany for a prompt understanding on these matters, preferring to wait to find out first the exact terms of the proposed agreement between the Dominion of Canada and its own Province of Ontario on the same details.

This State Department position is understandable since in any event New York State will own and control all of America's share of the electricity developed by this giant power project, and as such is likely to benefit as much as any other single unit in the big international agreement. Accordingly, Washington observers hardly expected President Hoover to accede to Governor Roosevelt's dramatic telegram for an immediate personal conference to settle the final details of the allocation of costs between the federal and state governments. Mr. Hoover's polite response carried an edge of irony.

"It will not be necessary to interrupt your cruise by a visit to Washington," the Democratic presidential candidate was informed. Probably Governor Roosevelt expected some such reply. The fact that he sent his telegram to the press as well as the White House indicated the fact.

Governor Roosevelt, however, has made a strategic move. He has taken the spotlight away, momentarily at least, from his running mate, Speaker John N. Garner, and shown that he, too, has a hand in formulating Democratic policies. He has fixed upon a subject which probably will help him politically in many states, particularly in the progressive Northwest. He has once more emphatically put on record his proposal to develop abundant and cheap power "through a state agency." He is determined to create "cheap electricity from the state-owned and controlled resource, to be developed for the primary interest of homes, farms and industries." This makes good campaign material in a country that has been disturbed not a little by revelations of nation-wide propaganda by public utility agencies.

The general feeling will probably be that Governor Roosevelt is quite entitled to bring up his point of view in his own way. The qualification will be made, however, that his action should not interfere with the really basic part of the whole discussion: The country's hope for the successful negotiation of a St. Lawrence waterway agreement and the prompt construction of that vast and potentially beneficial public enterprise.

A New Temple of Learning

FOR some years, in the historic residential area of Bloomsbury, within a stone's throw of the British Museum, and near the very heart of London, there has lain a large derelict empty space on which the builder has not been allowed to encroach.

Here is to be constructed a building of which the designs have now been published—a vast edifice which will cover ten acres. It will be rectangular, metallic, massive yet accessible to light and air, with a dominant cubist tower at one end and a lesser tower at the other. Its appearance will be formidable as a battle cruiser, and severely simple as a Greek temple.

The completed plan, by the famous architect, Mr. Charles Holden, is that of the long and eagerly awaited new home of the University of London. It is significant that at a time when retrenchment is general, when so much enterprise is at a standstill, and nations and business corporations shrink from launching out into new expenditure, it should be thought desirable to get to work forthwith on a building, which may cost £3,000,000, dedicated to the service of higher education.

Thanks mainly to the Rockefeller Foundation, the site has already been bought, and with money reserved by the university or contributed by private generosity a hopeful beginning is to be made on a work which will take many years to complete.

It has long been needed, this "focus of the university's manifold activities," as a royal commission spoke of it, "the visible sign and symbol of the pursuit of learning and the things of the mind and the spirit in a vast city." From small beginnings nearly a century ago the university has already become a great, though a scattered, association of colleges and learned institutions.

It was for many years little more than an examining, degree-conferring body; now there is scarcely any branch of knowledge which may not be systematically studied under its professors at one or other of its constituent colleges. It has expanded rapidly since the war. In 1913 it had fewer than 5000 "internal" students; today it has 11,450; and in the course of another decade it may have double that number. For it attracts to its lecture halls and its diverse courses of study not only students from Britain, but from every country in the Empire, and in increasing numbers from foreign countries.

The conception of London University is utterly different from that of Oxford or Cambridge. The latter are withdrawn from the hurly-burly of life; it is their nature to be cloistered. It is of the essence of London University to be cosmopolitan—to be the department of pure thought and study within the capital of an empire.

The students' "quarter," which will be centered on the new university building and the British Museum, will be as distinctive of London in its intellectual capacity as the area around Parliament Square is for its politics and that around the Bank of England for its commerce.

An empire may hardly be considered complete without a capital, nor a capital complete until it has, as London has, a dome like that of St. Paul's to symbolize its religion, towers like those of Westminster to indicate its politics, banks and business houses, and—as London has not yet, but soon will have—a magnificent edifice to serve and symbolize its intellectual ideals.

The High Price of Bargains

"BARGAINS, and more bargains!" This demand from a majority of shoppers has offered an opportunity for sweatshop production to gain a foothold in New England and probably elsewhere during the last two years of reduced employment. Certain New England mills, according to the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries, are paying their employees from $1.50 to $3 a week. In one mill the average wage for all employees is $6 a week.

Such wages, far below a decent living standard, are demoralizing to the entire community. Exploited labor has always meant poor citizens, neglected children, filth and ignorance, which form a fertile soil for crime.

This condition has been laid at the door of the shrewd shopper, generally Madam Purchasing Agent for the family, who has been following the cut price trail from store to store in an endeavor to stretch the family budget. Many retailers, caught in the net of price competition, began fighting price with price, and bombarded manufacturers with inquiries for cheap goods with which to meet the current demand. In cutting costs, there was a limit below which a reputable manufacturer could not go. At that point the sweatshop stepped in and, with inferior materials thrown together as cheaply as possible, supplied the demand, and incidentally made a considerable profit for the owners.

In the family testing laboratory, "home use," these shoddy articles have gone to pieces and have proved generally unsatisfactory while in service. Shoppers are learning the folly of such bargain-price hunting, and, according to the National Retail Dry Goods Association, demands of customers are swinging toward higher standards of value. Experience is proving the high cost to the family of bargain hunting and the true economy of well-planned buying of sound merchandise.

But the largest cost of these expensive bargains is yet to be reckoned with—the social cost in the wreckage and havoc that labor exploitation produces. That price will continue to be paid until, through demanding true values, the shoppers themselves help to wipe out sweatshops and end the selling of merchandise produced under dirty and degrading conditions.

Enter Turkey

TURKEY'S accession to membership in the League of Nations forges another link, and a vital one, in the chain of states stretching round the world and bound together with the definite purpose of outlawing war as a means of settling disputes.

This comes after years of lingering at the portals. Turkey has never really been hostile to the League. It has been reluctant to enter, because, in the opinion of some observers, of pressure from Soviet Russia. But it has not been averse to aiding in the activities of the Geneva institution, as was evidenced by its participation in the narcotic investigations and the disarmament debates.

Originally Turkey wanted a seat on the Council. The Council then seemed the all-powerful body, and the Ottoman Republic was ambitious. Under the stern leadership of Mustapha Kemal it had rapidly gained the prestige it lost under the old rule of the Sultan. If a permanent seat could not be granted, then a semipermanent seat would do, but a seat on the Council was a necessary condition to membership in the League. Then a change came. The Assembly, moved to action by the Japanese occupation of Shanghai and Manchuria, suddenly asserted itself in vigorous terms, named a commission to sit permanently until both areas were evacuated, and showed it was not content to leave major decisions entirely in the hands of the Council.

The action of the Assembly was a revelation to nonmembers of the League. Real power obviously resided within its precincts. Small states, united by a common aim, commanded attention. The fact apparently was not lost upon Turkey. No longer was insistence laid upon the necessity of a Council seat. The Assembly was sufficient in itself. So Turkey signified its acceptance. Within a few days it will become a full-fledged member.

There are many advantages to be gained by Turkey, which no more than most states escaped the world-wide economic crisis, in finally uniting itself with the Geneva organization. But the League also stands to gain, for to be truly effective it must be universal. Turkey can contribute much to the League and the League can contribute much to Turkey. The key position which Turkey holds between East and West makes it invaluable to the League, and its possibilities in the service of the peace of the world render its admission a fact of no small significance.

Seeing the Under Side

A YOUNG woman author of a movie scenario of flaming title chose the other day to go to jail instead of paying a $50 traffic fine, saying she "wanted the experience" because it "might help her with her writing."

The supposition that a person must know the seamy side of things by becoming party to its sordidness in order to write dramatically is one that deludes too many of those who wish to spin stories for the world. It may appeal in an altogether unwarranted degree to the novice who feels himself inexperienced.

This is not to say there is not merit in the kinds of writing which help humanity to see "how the other half lives," to sympathize with the unfortunate, to understand the wayward and even to comprehend the warped reasoning of the criminal. But to create such literature it is not necessary to steal rides on freight trains or consort with members of the underworld in their speakeasy hangouts. One need not abandon himself in order to establish touch with the abandoned.

First hand experience can be gained in many ways. No writer of fiction could wish to know the mentality of the itinerant worker or the hobo better than does Mr. Whiting Williams in his frequent excursions as a social analyst into the ranks of unskilled labor. Readers of the Good Housekeeping magazine lately have enjoyed the true-to-life quality of Miss Lenora Mattingly Weber's stories of "the simple annals of the poor" as seen by a settlement worker, much as an earlier decade enjoyed "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch."

If one wishes to get close to the man whom society puts behind the bars, there are other ways than by getting one's self committed to jail with him. A score of channels of prison welfare work offer opportunity to talk with the prisoner, to learn his yearnings and his shortcomings, to follow him on parole, to hear the story of his youth or watch his efforts to win his way back. These are to be commended to the young writer who would learn something of the world—and of service.

Streets for Art's Sake

THE recent decision of the Municipal Council of Paris to name a number of streets after artists is typical of the gracious urbanity with which the French bestow honor where honor is due. But the consummation of the enterprise is something else again. It may well lead the worthy *conseillers* into situations that are delicate.

For instance, who is to cast the deciding vote as to whether certain artists' names shall hang on the blue-and-white signs that adorn the streets of Paris? Arguments over such momentous questions may become almost as disputatious as ever those that split the hanging committee of the Paris Salon itself over the artists' pictures.

Then again, reputations have a trick of fluctuating. Sometimes, indeed, they sadly wane. That impressionistic canvas which, to the stranger in the ateliers of Montmartre or the Boulevard Raspail, resembles nothing so much as a Scotch mist, despite its cryptic title of "A Man Walking Downstairs," may conceivably attract fewer of the artistically elect in the future than it does at present. It is, of course, a bit doubtful if any mere artist could ever rise to such heights of communal importance as to entitle him to a seat among the city councilors at the Hotel de Ville. Should that unexpected event happen, however, he might be one of those moderns who consider Corot and the Barbizon school a joke, and Gauguin and Matisse alone worthy of street-corner commemoration.

The laudable wish to honor the great led the impulsive and generous Gallic temperament into more than one impasse at the conclusion of the armistice in 1918. The Cæsarian welcome accorded to President Wilson in Paris was immediately followed by the rechristening of avenues, boulevards and streets up and down the length and breadth of France.

Overnight, and anywhere, the Street of the Two Grocers would be changed to Rue Président Wilson and the Avenue de la Nation into "l'Avenue des Etats-Unis," and *ad infinitum*. But when the idealism of Wilson seemed not completely reflected in the action of America, President Wilson Street reverted to its previous designation and again became the Rue des Deux Epiciers. When clearer and more stable perspectives reigned, once again the names were changed and so remain—an enduring testimony of French admiration for America's war-time President.

But no matter what difficult situations the sturdy Parisian burghers may encounter, there is always the comforting assurance that, whatever happens, the picturesque nomenclature of the streets of France will remain a welcome escape from the less imaginative numerical method of identification which makes a stroll through some American cities somehow resemble adding a column of figures.

Editorial Notes

Although he held no rank in his organization, it is apparent that the New York State trooper who in the space of one month, single-handed, found permanent or temporary employment for 275 men, might have been a captain of industry.

A silencer recently invented in England reduces the sound of the explosion of a firearm to practically that of closing a book. If all nations would only come to an agreement on disarmament they might do even better.

Operation of the Michigan Daily, University of Michigan newspaper, on a professional basis this summer, would indicate that journalism students are not working on it just as a matter of course.

Gold—Tourist or Unbidden Guest?

By GODFREY LIAS

LONDON

GOLD, said a witty Frenchman lecturing here the other day, is the last of France's once-so-numerous tourists. Gold will go to any country where it finds the "cuisine" to its liking. While the cuisine remains *comme il faut*, the gold will stay and make itself thoroughly at home. See what has happened in France.

Not at all, replied his English chairman. Gold is an unbidden guest. Do what you like to keep it out and it will slip in, in spite of you. See what's happened in England.

Which was right?

* * *

Well, it all depends upon the point of view. Undoubtedly, gold has been welcomed by many Frenchmen. The vagaries of the franc in the earlier post-war years, the fluctuations of stock exchange values, and the traditional love of the French peasant for something concrete in his "stocking," have all combined to bring about an appreciable amount of gold hoarding by private individuals in France, apart from the colossal sums accumulated in the vaults of the French banks. France, in fact, likes to have gold around the place. She never even requires a visa. For her, gold certainly is a tourist—and a welcome one.

In England, on the other hand, particularly since the pound was divorced from the gold standard, there is a precisely converse attitude. Not only is there very little hoarding, but the nation has been rummaging around in its lumber rooms to see if it had any odd bits of gold—rings, tie pins, bracelets, lockets—which it could trade for an equivalent number of bits of paper with the words "pound sterling" written on them.

After the pound went to $3.25, there were queues outside every shop that displayed the sign "Old Gold Bought." The largest crowds, it is true, accumulated where the notice added "Best Prices Given." But there was not the slightest doubt whether the nation as a whole preferred gold or paper. In fact, not only is the amount of hoarded monetary gold in Great Britain infinitesimal, but the last ten months has seen the British transfer large quantities of nonmonetary gold to monetary uses.

But it is not only John Bull the citizen who is no longer greatly interested in gold as gold. John Bull the financier is also less partial to it than he used to be. Though the pound is admittedly now much stronger than when it went off the gold standard there was only £121,500,000 in gold in the Bank of England on May 11 as compared with £133,700,000 last September. A couple of days later, the Bank of England bought £2,000,000 of gold and was heavily criticized for doing so.

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There is, in fact, no desire to build up vast accumulations of the yellow metal as France and the United States have done. Great Britain has learned by bitter experience that gold is liable to take unto itself wings with almost as much waywardness as bank balances. In fact, when the one takes flight, the other generally follows.

Great Britain came up against this economic rule last summer. The United States had a taste of it this winter and spring, when millions of dollars which had been enjoying the cuisine of New York suddenly decided there was better fare in Europe.

Most of the golden travelers from the United States booked their passage to Paris. But some of them now appear to be anxious to come back to their old inglenooks in London. Hence the remarks of the English chairman in reply to the French lecturer.

England today is in no hurry to offer a home to this capricious unemployed capital. The would-be tourists are vastly in excess of the present normal requirements of trade. Though their arrival would cause a temporary boom in Stock Exchange prices if the money were invested in securities, there undoubtedly would be a disastrous slump if it suddenly decided to try another change of cooking.

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But the difficulty is to keep these floating funds away when once they have made up their minds where they want to go. Gold really is less difficult to exclude than bank balances. But both can slip by most barriers if they are really set on it.

The two chief weapons with which Great Britain is trying to control the unwanted invasion are the exchange equalization fund inaugurated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in this year's budget and a lower bank rate. The former has given stability to the pound around $3.65, thus curbing the activities of speculators who were merely buying sterling in the hope of selling again at a profit. The latter reduces the rate of interest that the imported money can earn. Not only is the capital cost of securities raised, but the yield from them is reduced. Loans, too, earn less interest. Finally bank deposits offer small return now that the discount rate has gone down to 2 per cent.

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In spite of discouragements, however, funds have been flowing to London in considerable quantities. Probably it is the fault of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for balancing the budget. Or maybe it is due to the very fact that Great Britain is showing such reluctance to open the door.

But in any case, there is one definite conclusion to be drawn. Great Britain is clearly beginning to revise its conception of currency. What the final conclusion will be, does not yet appear.

But it is already evident that gold is off its pedestal. It has been convicted of vagrancy. It has provided no stable anchorage in the present economic storm. Professor Cassel, the eminent Swedish economist, speaking to an interested gathering of members of Parliament here recently, even accused gold of running away from sterling, not sterling from gold.

What will the end be? Will gold regain its lost supremacy? If not, what will take its place? Nobody can say. But a great many people are busy looking for the answers.

Notes From Buenos Aires

Opera Survives

AFTER a period of uncertainty as to the continuance of Argentine Opera, the municipality finally decided to finance the Colon Opera for another season. There will be sixteen gala performances, ten matinees and eight Saturday functions. The program is necessarily restricted by the smallness of the budget authorized, but happily the operas are well chosen to suit many tastes and nationalities, which is the chief requisite for the success of an opera season in a cosmopolitan city like Buenos Aires. Among the singers are some of the younger artists who have made rapid strides during the last few years, as well as a good sprinkling of Argentine singers who have lately qualified to sing in the "first theater of the Republic."

Calle Florida Art Shows

With the advent of winter, Calle Florida resumes its interesting aspect, one of its best features being the long string of "one-man shows" by foreign artists who exhibit their paintings in small picture galleries in this fashionable street. The first exhibitions this year are by some of the most successful present-day artists. There is a display of color woodcuts by the Austrian artist, Mrs. Bresslern Roth, mostly of animals treated in a delightful decorative style; an exhibition of Oriental pictures by the Polish artist Adam Styka, whose excellent handling of sunshine effects strikes a sympathetic note among the inhabitants of sunny Argentina, and an exhibition of the works of the Japanese artist Fougita, which brought a record crowd to the Salon Muller on inauguration day.

Recognition For Uriburu

The conviction is gaining ground that in time General Uriburu, Argentina's ex-Provisional President, will be recognized as one of the country's greatest patriots. It is felt he was a man who risked all in an endeavor to awaken the country from a lethargy that had enveloped it during the maladministrations of two former régimes, and although many mistakes were made during the eighteen months the provisional government was in force, the consensus admits that Argentina has at last a stable government which is tackling the problems in hand with a determination unprecedented in the annals of the Argentine Congress. The budget, new taxation laws and patriotic loan bill, have all been dealt with with astounding rapidity, which has given rise to the hope that lengthy debates are things of the past. During the ordinary sessions in the Chamber of Deputies, there was a remarkable concord of opinions and a total absence of mud slinging for which the Argentine Congress was so renowned in the past.

Comparative Prosperity

Argentina is one of the few South American countries that have not defaulted on their foreign debt services, and there seems to be a firm determination in Congress to continue this honorable tradition. There is an ever-increasing flow of traffic, continued building activity both of factories and business premises, and a comparative optimism in business circles. There are also facts and figures that confirm these first impressions, such as the official trade figures for the first four months of 1932, which show a favorable trade balance of $114,020,485—Argentine gold. Also local industries continue to forge ahead, most noticeable among these being the cotton spinning industry, some factories working day and night to keep up with the demand. Much of the future prosperity of Argentina depends, however, on cattle and agriculture, and at present all eyes are on the Ottawa conference, and the possible outcome of the "economic imperialism" of Great Britain, by which tariffs may be imposed on Argentine beef, wheat and wool, to the advantage of British colonies trading with Great Britain. However, Argentina is able to produce these products far cheaper than any other country in the world, with the exception of Russia, and as regards beef, her position is considered unassailable both as to quality and cost of production.

Yankees In Argentina

The Review of the River Plate, an excellent weekly published in Argentina, in a recent number, gives some interesting details of American influence in Argentine history. We find that during the British invasions, when General Beresford with his handful of British soldiers was besieged in the fort of Buenos Aires, an American, William White, was the first to intercede in an endeavor to arrange terms for the pacific withdrawal of the British garrison. William Wheelwright, another American, a descendant of one of the Mayflower emigrants, was a great benefactor to this country. In addition to founding the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, Mr. Wheelwright developed the Central Argentine Railway in Argentina, as well as coal mines in the neighboring Republic of Chile, and had proposed the cutting of a canal across the Isthmus of Panama long before De Lesseps and the Suez Canal were heard of. This latter anecdote shows clearly how everyone speaking English in those days was considered an "Inglès" or "Inglès loco," according to his ordinary or extraordinary capabilities, and after a time Mr. Wheelwright found it difficult to establish his identity as an American. Thus, on the occasion of the Civil War in his native country, when he placed £1000 at the disposal of the American Minister in Buenos Aires, for the care of the wounded, he wrote, "Though generally considered an Englishman, I cannot forget that I was born in Massachusetts."

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

A Reason for "Returns"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Referring to the editorial, "An Appeal for Forethought," in the Monitor of May 10, it has occurred to me that perhaps some of the merchants are reaping some of the whirlwind of their own sowing in the too often return of purchased goods.

Having previously lived in a large city on the Pacific coast, I have had friends who were employed in different capacities in the large stores, and many of them found it impossible to continue under the "psychological" schooling which they were compelled to take and impart in order to remain in the stores' employ. It is not unusual for a woman to make a purchase under stress of another's suggestion or wish, and then awaken later to realize that it was not what she wanted at all.

Perhaps if the merchants will do a little self-analysis and instruct their clerks to be helpful, but to leave the mentality of the customer free in making selections, it will assist materially in permanent sales.

Fort Worth, Texas. (MRS.) EDNA WELBORN RUSSELL.

Monitor News on Short Wave

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I should like to express my gratitude to the Christian Science radio journalists who have thoughtfully arranged world-wide transmission of "The Monitor Views the News" series over short-wave station W1XAZ.

I keenly await the well-chosen items before retiring at 11:30 p. m. (British summer time), reception being fairly good on a two-tube receiver.

I trust my letter will encourage all short-wave listeners to tune in to the "bright news of the day."

Sheffield, Eng. WILLIAM LESLIE FAULKS.